

THE Anti-Slavery Reporter.

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CONTENTS.		PAGE.
ZANZIBAR—		
Abolition of the Status of Slavery in Zanzibar	...	141
Anglo-German Agreement	...	145
Memorial to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY	...	148
Bishop SMYTHIES and the Anglo-German Agreement	...	148
Increase of the Slave-Trade	...	185
Zanzibar and Pemba	...	185
RESCUED GALLA SLAVES. With Frontispiece	...	143
THE LATE EARL OF CARNARVON. Resolution of ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE	...	149
PARLIAMENTARY	...	150
THE SLAVE-TRADE PAPERS	...	155
THE CONGO AND THE NILE. With <i>fac-simile</i> Postcard of the late General GORDON	...	156
SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR...	...	157
THE NAVIGATION OF THE ZAMBESI	...	157
THE SLAVE-TRADERS OF THE KASAI RIVER. By Mr. W. J. DAVY	...	158
MEDICAL MISSIONARIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA	...	159
THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS	...	160
Letter from Rev. H. WALLER	...	160
THE OUTLOOK IN CENTRAL AFRICA—		
Interview with the Manager of the African Lakes Company	...	162
DID EMIN PASHA WISH TO LEAVE HIS PROVINCE?	...	165
GOING THROUGH AFRICA UNARMED	...	169
THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY—		
General Meeting and Report	...	170
The Company and Runaway Slaves	...	179
SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH SEAS	...	181
EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVE LABOUR ON THE CONGO—		
Letter from the Foreign Office	...	184
THE SLAVE-TRADE IN RANGOON	...	186
THE CONGO STATE	...	186
INDIAN WOMEN SOLD AS SLAVES	...	186
THE SLAVE-TRADE IN LOWER LAOS...	...	187
OBITUARY—		
General FREMONT...	...	187
REVIEW—		
In Darkest Africa. By Mr. H. M. STANLEY	...	188

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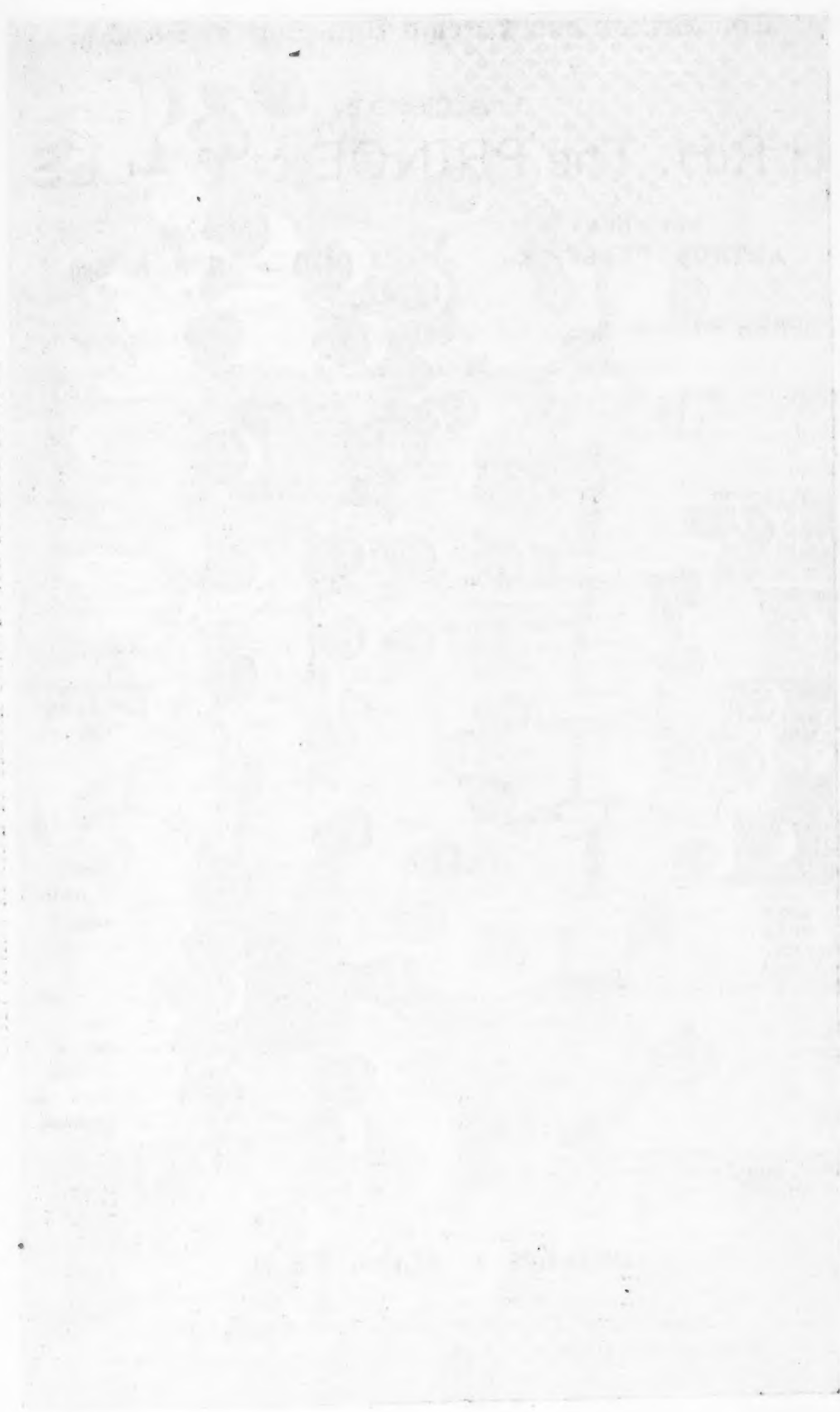
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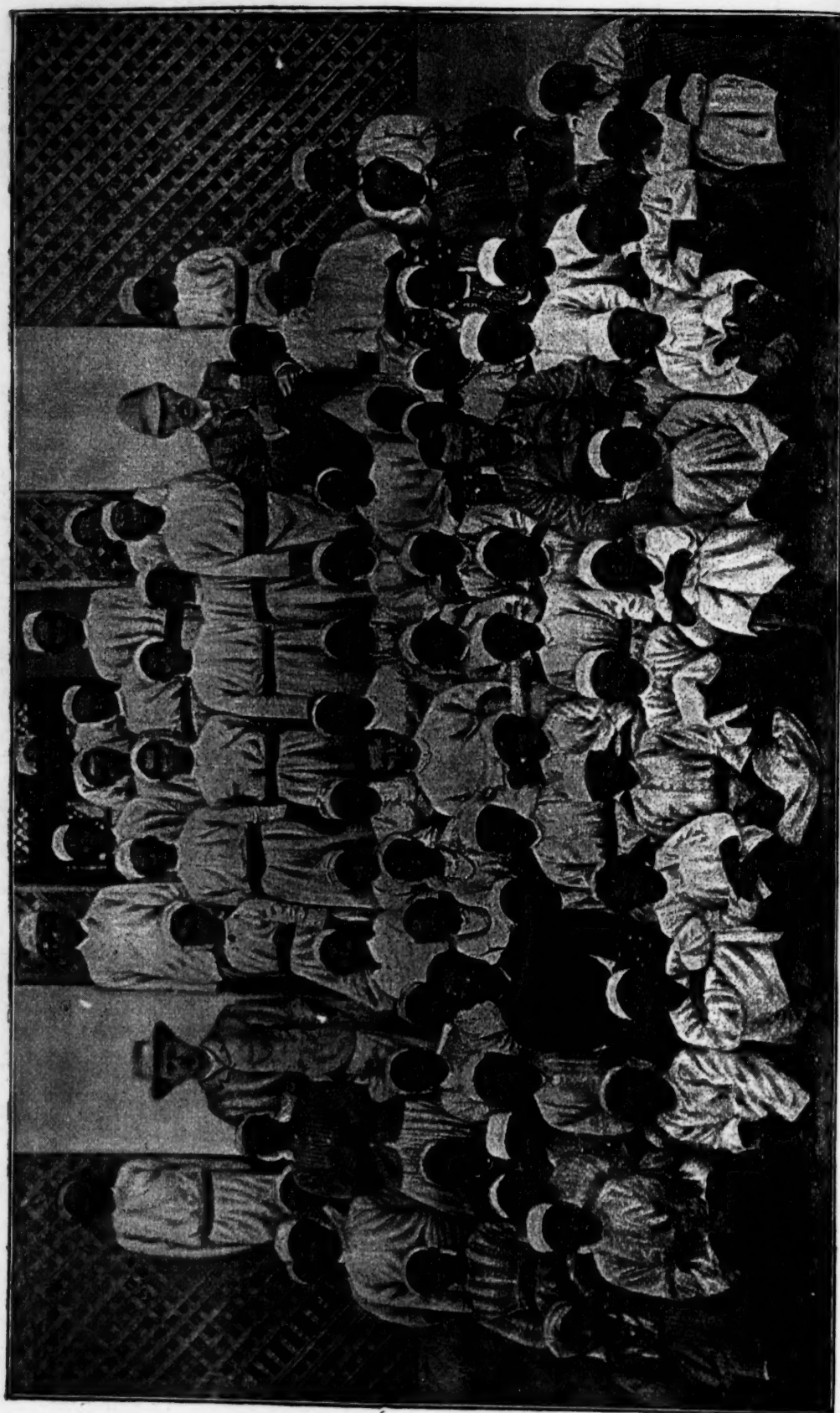
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GALLA SLAVES RESCUED BY BRITISH CRUISERS AND BROUGHT TO ADEN.
Cared for by Free Church of Scotland Mission and now transferred to Lovedale Institution, South Africa.

(See page 143.)

The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

Abolition of the Status of Slavery in Zanzibar.

THE following important telegram from Zanzibar, dated August 1st, 1890, was published in *The Times* of Saturday, August 2nd:—

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 1.

The Sultan has to-day issued a decree directed against the *status* of Slavery, throughout the Zanzibar dominions, which has taken the whole public entirely by surprise, and of which it is impossible to over-rate the importance, whether as immediately and immensely ameliorating the social *status* of Slaves, or as affording a particular solution of the whole question of Slavery throughout the Zanzibar dominions. The decree, which contains nine clauses, has been publicly placarded in the town under the Sultan's seal in Arabic and English. I understand that similar copies have been sent by the Sultan to all the foreign Consuls.

The main provisions of the decree are to the following effect: The exchange, sale, or purchase of Slaves, domestic or otherwise, is absolutely prohibited from to-day. Any houses hitherto kept for this purpose are for ever closed. All Slave-brokers exercising their occupation are henceforth liable to severe punishment and to deportation. Any Arab found trafficking in domestic Slaves will be liable to similar punishment. Any houses used in future for such traffic will be forfeited. On the death of their present owners Slaves shall, *ipso facto*, be free unless the deceased leave lawful children, who alone may inherit them. Slaves cannot be willed away or sold after the death of their owner. The ill-treatment of Slaves or the possession of raw Slaves or domestic Slaves acquired after the date of the decree will entail severe punishment on the offender and the forfeiture of all his Slaves.

Any Zanzibar subject marrying or married to a person under British jurisdiction is henceforth disabled from possessing Slaves. All Slaves of such persons are now declared free. No freed Slaves are in any circumstances to possess a Slave. Every Slave is to have the absolute right henceforth to purchase his freedom at a reasonable price. The Sultan binds himself to accord special protection to such Slaves, and to all Slaves freed under the decree or otherwise. Every Slave is to have the same rights as the Arabs to prosecute complaints and claims in courts of justice.

As far as can be gathered, the Arabs have generally accepted this trenchant blow at the *status* of Slavery with resignation and composure. They have probably understood that some such similar measure or general emancipation was inevitable in view of the strong English influence that since some months has been paramount at Zanzibar, and of the European occupation of the coast line. It is a matter of general belief that the decree is mainly due to the initiative and influence of the British Consul-General; but in any case the Sultan cannot be too highly praised for so fearlessly taking upon himself, after so short a reign, the responsibility of issuing a decree which, to a large number of his most influential subjects, cannot but be intrinsically distasteful. Within a very few years indeed Slavery must have ceased to exist in the Zanzibar dominions, and this without too great a shock to Arab feelings and interests.—*The Times*, Aug. 2.

August the first is an important date in Anti-Slavery annals. On the 1st of August, 1834, the death-knell of Slavery was sounded in British Possessions, though full and complete emancipation was not carried out until August the 1st, 1838. The Jubilee of Emancipation

was celebrated in England on August 1st, 1884, when the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY convened a meeting in the Guildhall of the City of London, under the Presidency of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, Sir ROBERT N. FOWLER, Bart. One of those to whom the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was specially indebted for the successful carrying out of that great jubilee meeting was the late lamented Right Honourable W. E. FORSTER, M.P., and, by a singular coincidence, the unveiling of the statue to the memory of that distinguished statesman on the Victoria Embankment, took place on the 1st August, 1890, on the very day on which the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR issued a decree directed against the *status* of Slavery throughout his dominions. No one interested in the cause of abolition can contemplate these remarkable anniversaries without feelings of thankfulness and earnest hope for the future. The step taken by the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR would appear to place the question of Slavery very much in the position of that which it now holds in Egypt under the enlightened rule of H.H. THE KHEDIVE, and the wise and firm action of Sir EVELYN BARING, Her Majesty's representative in that country. Colonel EUAN-SMITH, our Consul-General, holds much the same position in Zanzibar that Sir EVELYN BARING holds in Egypt, and to his good influence and persistent opposition to the Slave-trade is greatly due this first remarkable result of the assumption of the Protectorate of Zanzibar by England.

To Colonel EUAN-SMITH's predecessor, Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., the thanks of all abolitionists are due, not only for the great efforts made by him during a long course of years to obtain the suppression of Slavery and the Slave-trade in Zanzibar, resulting as they did in the publication of various edicts proclaiming the Slave-trade unlawful, but also for his consistency in urging upon our Foreign Office the importance of the abolition of the *status* of Slavery. In November, 1884, Sir JOHN KIRK urged upon LORD GRANVILLE the necessity for continuing to press upon the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR the propriety of doing away with the legal status of Slavery as a first step towards the due carrying out of the edicts issued by His Highness against the Slave-trade. A Memorial was addressed to LORD SALISBURY on October 16th, 1888, asking his Lordship to take steps to invite the Sultan to adopt the measures advocated by Sir JOHN KIRK.

By another somewhat singular coincidence the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, on the 1st of this month (August, 1890), passed a Resolution that a further Memorial should be addressed to LORD SALISBURY, earnestly requesting Her Majesty's Government to decree the abolition of the legal status of Slavery in all territories under the control or protection of Great Britain.

So far as we can at present understand the terms of the remarkable decree just issued by the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, we think that the first great blow to the East African Slave-trade has now been dealt, for if the decree that "the exchange, sale, or purchase of Slaves, domestic or otherwise, is absolutely prohibited from to-day" be faithfully carried out—and we feel sure that Colonel EUAN-SMITH will do his utmost to see that this is done—then, the demand for Slaves having ceased, the supply will cease also.

We congratulate Her Majesty's Government, and the Powers who met at Brussels, upon this first tangible result of the action taken by the Plenipotentiaries assembled at the great Anti-Slavery Conference of 1889-90.

Rescued Galla Slaves.

THE last number of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* contained a reprint of an interesting article on the Red Sea Slave-trade, and we are now able, through the courtesy of Dr. GEORGE SMITH, Secretary of the Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions, to give our readers an illustration from a photograph of rescued Slaves, who were handed over by the authorities at Aden to the care of the Keith-Falconer Mission, established at Shaikh Othman, in Arabia. The *Reporter* for November and December, 1888, contained an illustration of rescued Slaves captured in the Red Sea, many of whom are the same boys and girls who appear in the present photograph. We are glad to learn from Dr. SMITH that these young persons are now transferred to the care of the Lovedale Institution, in South Africa, where their education is to be completed.

The following letter from Dr. SMITH explains not only the nature of the work carried on by the Mission at Shaikh Othman, but points to the useful career which may be before these children after their three years' residence at Lovedale. Should any of our readers be desirous of contributing to the support of the excellent work undertaken by the Free Church of Scotland on behalf of freed Slaves, they can forward donations and subscriptions either direct to Edinburgh, or through the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, who will gladly hand them on.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND OFFICES,
EDINBURGH, 4th July, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Most of the children in this print are of the party captured by H.M.S. *Osprey*. Dr. PATERSON, our medical missionary, selected upwards of sixty of these, and the rest were taken by the Roman Catholic Mission at Aden. Owing to rough usage by their captors, and the malaria of Shaikh Othman subsequently, the mortality among seventy-five, to which the number was raised by additions from a later capture, was fifteen. The mortality among the Roman Catholic lot was greater.

The enclosed will show you what we have done for the children. Being Gallas, accustomed to animal food, they have cost us for support and teaching

£10 a head each year, and we now hope to maintain them at Lovedale Institute at that rate, after erecting buildings for them, for which I have just sent out £600, collected by our Church children in Scotland last Christmas holidays.

The Government at Aden promised to help us in the buildings, and we expected the Bombay Government to give us a capitation grant; but not one penny have the authorities given. Several friends have promised to raise amongst them a sum equal to £5 a head annually, believing that Government would give the balance.

I will greatly value donations, annual or for three or five years, for the support of these boys and girls, who are full of promise, educationally and spiritually, and will, at the Rev. Dr. STEWART's famous institution, receive a training, Christian and industrial, to fit them for the work for which Sir WM. MACKINNON destines them—that of missionaries (and *employés*) to their countrymen now under the Imperial East Africa Company and British protection. Such donations or subscriptions may be sent to A. ELLISON Ross, Esq., general treasurer, Free Church of Scotland. Edinburgh, or to

Yours truly,

GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, ESQ.,

Secretary, Edinburgh.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In connection with the annexed illustration, the following notes respecting the Galla race, published by the KEITH-FALCONER MISSION, may be found interesting.

A few salient points about the Galla race may not be amiss. It is usually maintained that the Gallas are of Semitic affinity, finding their nearest kinsmen in the Somali, Dankali, and Abyssinians. That Abyssinia was peopled from Yemen, at a very early date, is proved by its language and writing, and subsequent colonisation of Africa from South Arabia has occurred from time to time. This fact, taken along with the original peopling of South Arabia from Africa, reveals an interesting blood affinity, which may not be without its practical results in the future.

The different Galla tribes, especially those in the south, are for the most part still in the nomadic and pastoral stage, though in the north they are settling to agricultural pursuits, especially those in Abyssinian territory, whence most of our children come—a circumstance which accounts for the natural turn for gardening which they displayed. Again, the greater proportion of the tribes are still pagan. Some have been converted to Mohammedanism, and *very bigoted adherents of the prophet they are*. A significant fact. A satisfactory trait in their social life is the comparatively high position of the Galla women, who, amongst other privileges, have the right—rarely granted in a savage state of society—of refusing an unacceptable offer of marriage.

These children, some would have us think, escaped no evil lot for a better, but rather otherwise, by falling to the British, and in the end to us and others equally desirous of their highest welfare. These assert that in the harem, or on the road, or in the field, to be owned and used as chattels, is not irksome bondage, but may be not unhappy service. To assert this at the present day is idle, as it would be to deny it. Slavery, 'tis true, is one thing, the Slave-trade quite another. From capture till final disposal is the period of horrors. In servitude there may be content and happiness for the Slave, who not seldom goes forth in time to possess the rights and privileges of the freed man, and may have ample opportunity to enjoy life while still not his own.

AFRICA.

Anglo-German Agreement.

THE Anglo-German Agreement relating to Africa and Heligoland was signed in duplicate on the 1st July, by Sir EDWARD B. MALET, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Berlin, and Sir HENRY PERCY ANDERSON, Chief of the African Department of Her Majesty's Foreign Office, on the part of England; and by General VON CAPRIVI, Chancellor of the German Empire, and Dr. KRAUEL, Privy Councillor, representing Germany.

The articles of the Treaty, twelve in number, are printed in Parliamentary Papers, Africa, No. 6, 1890, price twopence, and may be obtained through any bookseller from Messrs. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, London.

We print herewith LORD SALISBURY'S dispatch to Sir EDWARD MALET, explaining the considerations which induced Her Majesty's Government, and that of Germany to enter into an agreement which should be not only advantageous to both countries by clearing up any doubts that might exist as to boundary lines, and which should have the effect, not only of stimulating legitimate commerce in the interior of Africa, but of eventually annihilating the Slave-trade.

The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY regards the assumption of an English Protectorate over Zanzibar and Pemba as a step of the highest importance in obtaining the suppression of the maritime Slave traffic, and the extirpation of Slavery itself, for which England has so long striven. The Committee has addressed to Lord SALISBURY its congratulations upon that portion of the Anglo-German Agreement, contained in the latter half of Article XI., relating to such Protectorate, taking care to avoid any expression of opinion upon those portions of the Agreement which are of a more political nature, and consequently outside the work of the Society.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY TO SIR EDWARD MALET.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *June 14, 1890.*

SIR,—The communications which have been in progress between her Majesty's Government and that of Germany have now reached a point sufficiently advanced to justify me in requesting Sir PERCY ANDERSON to return to Berlin for the purpose of discussing the necessary details with Dr. KRAUEL. The negotiations which he conducted at Berlin during his previous visits, together with the conversations which we have had with the German Ambassador since his return, have enabled the two Governments to draw with sufficient completeness the outline of an arrangement for the adjustment of the matters that are in dispute between them.

The claims of the German Government are based chiefly on the contention that where one Power occupies the coast, another Power may not, without consent, occupy unclaimed regions in its rear. It would be too much to affirm that this contention is entirely destitute of support from international usage; but its operation cannot be unlimited, while the boundaries within which it should be restricted are very hard to draw. The original contention of the German Government I understand to have been that the whole of the territory between their sphere of influence

and the Congo State naturally fell to them as the "Hinterland" of their own possessions. This would have carried the German boundary along latitude 1 deg. S. in the north, and on latitude 11 deg. S. on the South, up to the frontier of the Congo State.

As far as the southern portion of this claim was concerned, her Majesty's Government had a sufficient answer. The country was already occupied by Englishmen; there were English Missions and stations of the African Lakes Company upon Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, and along the Stevenson Road which connects the two, and the rights acquired by these settlements could not be justly set aside by the far vaguer claim which arose from the fact that these regions lay within the same parallels of latitude as those of the German territory more to the east. But as regards the territory to the north of Tanganyika, her Majesty's Government had no such answer. There were no English settlements, either commercial or religious, between the 1st degree of S. latitude and Lake Tanganyika. Mr. STANLEY's Treaties, according to the map which was furnished to me by Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, only extended to the latitude 1 deg. S., or some twenty or thirty miles beyond it. Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, no title to advance which could countervail the claim which the German Government based on the fact that this region was in the immediate rear of their own; and their pretension derived additional support from the circumstance that it would practically have the effect of dividing the shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza into two portions approximately equal between the two Governments.

Acting on these considerations, her Majesty's Government have assented to an arrangement by which the line of the Stevenson Road shall be the boundary between the English and German spheres of influence on the south; and England will retain, therefore, the Stevenson Road, her claim to all the region between it, the Nyassa Lake and the Congo State, which is north of the 11th degree of S. latitude. South of that degree the questions that arise do not arise with Germany.

On the north of the Lake Tanganyika, Germany retains the region as far as the Congo State, northward to the parallel 1 deg. S. latitude; but in order to make the frontier coincide as nearly as possible with the region covered by Mr. STANLEY's Treaties, the line will diverge to the south for the purpose of including the mountain Mfumbiro in the British sphere. With the view, however, of securing that the arrangement between the two Powers shall not be injurious to any commerce from east to west or from north to south which hereafter may spring up, it is agreed that between Nyassa and the Congo State the passage for German subjects and German goods shall be perfectly free and exempt from all transit dues, and the same freedom and immunity will be secured to English passengers and English goods between the northern end of Lake Tanganyika and the British sphere of influence. It is further agreed between the two Powers that in all East African territories subjected to their influence equal rights of settling or of trading shall be conferred by the two Powers respectively on the subjects of the other.

The frontier between Ngamiland and Damaraland is not definitely drawn, and the details of it must be left to the negotiations of Sir PERCY ANDERSON and Dr. KRAUEL; but it is agreed that in the latitude of Lake Ngami, and up as far as the 18th degree of S. latitude, the German frontier shall coincide with the 21st degree of E. longitude from Greenwich. The character of this country is very imperfectly known, and the very position of Lake Ngami has been the subject of considerable uncertainty. There is, however, little doubt that the 21st degree of longitude will amply clear it, and will enclose MOREMI's country within the British Protectorate.

In Togoland, where some discussion has arisen with respect to the exact nature of the boundary established by the recent agreement between the two Powers, it is arranged that a line shall be drawn which will secure the mouths of the Volta River to England, but will give to Germany access to that river at a higher point in its course.

Upon the East Coast the German Government has agreed to surrender all the territory it occupies or claims north of the British sphere of influence. This will place under British control the Sultanate of Witu, with the Islands of Manda and Patta, and the territory up the Juba, of which the German Government have recently assumed the Protectorate, comprising a coast line of more than two hundred miles. The effect of this arrangement will be that, except as far as the Congo State is concerned, there will be no European competitor to British influence between the 1st degree of S. latitude and the borders of Egypt, along the whole of the country which lies to the south and west of the Italian Protectorate in Abyssinia and Gallaland.

England will further assume, with the consent of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR (which has been given), the exclusive Protectorate over that Sultanate, including the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; and this assumption will be made with the full concurrence of Germany. The direct control and extensive influence which this arrangement will confer upon Great Britain will furnish a powerful assistance to the efforts which are being made for the suppression of the Maritime Slave-trade, as well as for the extirpation of Slavery itself. England will give her assistance to Germany to obtain from the Sultan a recognition of her occupation of the present German coast-line on the payment of an equitable indemnity for the amount of Customs duties surrendered by him.

On the other hand, her Majesty's Government are prepared to propose a Bill to Parliament which shall transfer the Island of Heligoland to Germany. It was probably retained by this country in 1814 because of its proximity to Hanover, the Crown of which was then united to that of England. It has, however, never been treated by the British Government as having any defensive or military value, nor has any attempt or proposal been made to arm it as a fortress. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would constitute a heavy addition to the responsibilities of the Empire in time of war, without contributing to its security. There is no reason, therefore, for refusing to make it part of a territorial arrangement, if the motives for doing so are adequate.

It appears to her Majesty's Government that the extension of British influence and dominion upon the East Coast of Africa which will be the result of the arrangements which I have explained to your Excellency, is a sufficient inducement to the Government of this country to allow the island in question to be joined to the Empire of Germany. Conditions will be made securing all the inhabitants of the island, now living, from compulsory naval or military service, and also providing for the continuance of the present customs tariff for a term of twenty years.

Several matters of detail remain to be adjusted in accordance with the above outlines, and will form the subject of the final conferences between Sir PERCY ANDERSON and Dr. KRAUEL.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), SALISBURY.

MEMORIAL OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

MY LORD,

The BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has seen with much satisfaction that portion of your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th inst., to Sir E. MALET, which states that :—

“England will further assume, with the consent of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR (which has been given), the exclusive Protectorate over that Sultanate, including the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba ; and this assumption will be made with the full concurrence of Germany.”

The Society fully concurs in the view taken by your Lordship, that :—

“The direct control and extensive influence which this arrangement will confer upon Great Britain, will furnish a powerful assistance to the efforts which are being made for the suppression of the Maritime Slave-trade, as well as for the extirpation of Slavery itself.”

The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY therefore begs to congratulate Her Majesty's Government upon the terms of the above-named clause, in which the question of dealing with the Slave-trade is involved. The Society being specially interested in this matter, ventures to express the opinion that if the proposed Protectorate over the Sultanate of Zanzibar be assumed by England, such action cannot but prove to be a forward step in the great cause of human freedom, and one that should materially conduce to the maintenance of peace.

On behalf of the Committee,

I have the honour to be your Lordship's faithful servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Secretary.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

55, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 23rd June, 1890.

BISHOP SMYTHIES AND THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

BISHOP SMYTHIES, of Central Africa, speaking at a Meeting at Leeds, said that just now we were rejoicing very much on what had happened with regard to Zanzibar within the last few weeks. He had had every opportunity of observing, and he had thought that our chance had gone for ever of assuming a protectorate over Zanzibar. The present Sultan no doubt rejoiced that he was protected by England, because when he came to the throne he must have felt that he was in a very unsatisfactory and uncertain position. Though England was the Power which had interfered most with the Slave-trade, the Arabs did not seem to bear us any grudge on that account. They regarded the English as just people, and they would rather have us over them than any other nation. He did not think that people in this country realised the enormous importance of the town of Zanzibar. It was the key to the position, and he thought he might venture to prophesy that if under the very defective government of the past Zanzibar had become a great commercial centre, it was not likely that it would be less of a commercial centre in the future under the protection of England.

Now that there had been an Anglo-German Agreement, they were, said the Bishop, looking out most anxiously for an Anglo-Portuguese Agreement, which would allow them to have the benefit of the south-east coast of Lake Nyassa, where missionary work had been going on during the last few years. The Portuguese had no power at all to administer the country. Referring to the Portuguese expedition, the Bishop described how Mr. JOHNSTON visited Major SERPA PINTO, who said that the expedition was simply a "peaceful and scientific one." Mr. JOHNSTON explained that the people on the river Shiré would not think so if the Portuguese officer took 1,000 black troops into the country. Major SERPA PINTO went down to the coast and returned with reinforcements. The complications which Mr. JOHNSTON expected arose. A village was burnt down, and some of the Makololo subjects were wounded. The Portuguese officer next declared war on these people. Acting-Consul BUCHANAN, a coffee grower at Blantyre, then declared a British protectorate over the Makololo. A messenger came from SERPA PINTO ordering the British subjects to put themselves under his protection, or he would not answer for the consequences. The Bishop said that when he arrived there the Makololos were prepared for war. They said that they did not trust the English any longer, because the British flag had not been respected, and that they must protect their country. He (the Bishop) tried to get down the river, but was obliged to go back to Blantyre, where he waited six days, during which time the battle between the Makololos and the Portuguese was fought. After twenty-six days' walking he arrived at Killimane, catching the December mail to Zanzibar. Two days afterwards he reached Mozambique, and got the Acting-Consul to telegraph to the English Government all that had happened. Ten days afterwards he found fifteen British ships at Zanzibar ready to back up the ultimatum to the Portuguese.

THE LATE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

COPY of Minute passed by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, July 4, 1890.

RESOLVED :—

"That it is with sincere regret that this Committee has now to record the decease of the Right Honourable the EARL OF CARNARVON. During the periods in which his Lordship presided over the Colonial Department, his administration was marked by a progressive recognition of the rights and liberties of the native races in British Possessions, and notably by forbidding any legal recognition of the status of Slavery in the Protectorate in West Africa—a measure attended by no social disturbance, but effective in its operation. The success of this measure constitutes a powerful argument in favour of an early and general adoption of the same principle on the Eastern side of that continent. Whilst deeply regretting the loss which the country has sustained in the death of so able an administrator, this Committee desires respectfully to offer the expression of its sympathy with LADY CARNARVON and the family of the late nobleman."

By Order of the Committee,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,

Secretary.

Parliamentary.

THE NAVY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June 3rd.*

Mr. HANBURY asked the First Lord of the Admiralty what vessels of the British Navy are stationed on the East Coast of Africa and in the Red Sea respectively for the suppression of the Slave-trade ; and whether the boats at present usually supplied are not almost useless for intercepting dhows, and at the same time are so small as to be detrimental to the health and lives of the men employed in them.

Lord G. HAMILTON.—In addition to the performance of other duties the following vessels are engaged at the present time in the suppression of the Slave-trade :—*Dolphin*, in the Red Sea, in the neighbourhood of Suakin ; *Ranger*, at Aden ; *Turquoise*, *Conquest*, *Brisk*, *Kingfisher*, and *Reindeer*, on the East Coast of Africa, with headquarters at Zanzibar. There are two 37 feet steam pinnaces, specially fitted for cruising against Slavers, which are manned from the ships at Zanzibar, and are employed with other boats belonging to the ships of the squadron. The boats of the vessels on the station have been employed on this service for a long time past, and have been instrumental in the capture of a large number of Slave dhows, while the health of the men manning the boats has been quite as good as that of the crew of the ships from which they were drafted.

SULTANATE OF ZANZIBAR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June 26.*

Mr. BRYCE asked what part, if any, of the mainland of East Africa south of the point on the coast where the British and German spheres of influence meet is included in the Sultanate over which it has been agreed that we shall assume a protectorate ; or is it to be understood that all such part of the Sultanate as lies on the coast of the mainland from the above-mentioned point southward to as far as Cape Delgado is to be transferred to the protectorate of Germany.

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—I stated on the 20th inst. that the dominions of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, with the exception of the strip of coast farmed out to the German East Africa Company, were included in the proposed British protectorate. That coast is south of the point where the British and German spheres of influence meet, and is not included. I should add that the Island of Mafia, lying off this coast, will probably not be included in our protectorate in case of Germany arranging with the Sultan for its inclusion in the territory to be ceded to her.

Mr. BRYCE.—Then the point put in my question is correct ?

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—That is so.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June 30.*

Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when further papers in reference to the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference will be laid upon the Table. What action the Government propose to take to carry out the recommendations agreed on by the Conference ; and, whether the House will have the opportunity of discussing them.

Sir J. FERGUSSON said that the papers would be laid before the House as soon after the conclusion of the Anti-Slavery Conference as possible. The measures requisite to carry out the recommendations of the Conference had not yet been decided upon, but would receive early consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 3.*

Mr. BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the General Act of the Anti-Slavery Conference had been actually signed by all the Powers represented at the Conference with the exception of Turkey and Holland; whether Turkey assented to the Act and would sign the agreement; whether it was true that Holland refused to sign, and, if so, on what grounds; and whether her refusal would prevent the ratification of the General Act.

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—The General Act has been signed by all the Powers except Turkey and Holland. The Turkish Plenipotentiary has assented to the Act, and will sign as soon as the necessary authority is received from Constantinople. The Dutch Plenipotentiary assented to the General Act, but not to the declaration attached to it authorising the levy of import duties in the conventional basin of the Congo. He did not, therefore, sign. The time allowed for the exchange of ratifications is 12 months. It may be hoped that before that time has expired the assent of Holland will have been obtained.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could now say whether the representatives of the British Government had agreed to make the Anti-Slavery Conference an occasion for imposing heavy duties on merchandise in the free trade area of Africa, and a light, or almost nominal, duty on spirits; and whether Parliament would be consulted before advantage was taken of a Conference on another subject to put an end to free trade in ordinary merchandise while spirits were admitted on very easy terms.

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—Her Majesty's Government have agreed to import duties being levied purely for the discharge of the expenditure imposed by the General Act for the Prevention of the Slave-trade. The conditions of the tariff are to be fixed by a negotiation to be opened immediately after the signature of the General Act.

ZANZIBAR.

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in 1862 an agreement was entered into between this country and France by which both countries undertook to respect the independence of Zanzibar; whether in 1885 Germany adhered to that agreement; whether the agreement now entered into between this country and Germany, by which this country assumed a protectorate over Zanzibar, was dependent upon France agreeing to release this country from the obligation into which she entered in 1862 to respect the independence of Zanzibar; whether the protectorate involved us in the obligation to defend Zanzibar if attacked by any other country; whether by the 23rd Article of the Berlin Conference any of the signatories to that Act desiring to establish a protectorate over any part of the African Continent must give notice of the intention to the other signatories; and whether this notice had been given in regard to Zanzibar and to other portions of the African Continent over which this country had assumed a protectorate.

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—(1) Yes; (2) Germany adhered to the agreement in 1886; (3 and 4) communications are going on between the two Governments with reference to the Convention of 1862; I cannot therefore say anything with respect to it at present; (5) the 23rd Article of the General Act of the Conference of Berlin (of February 26, 1885) relates to loans; the 34th Article says that any Power which henceforth takes possession of a tract of land on the coasts of the African Continent or assumes a protectorate there shall notify the same to the other signatory Powers; this

engagement only applies to the African coasts, and not to the African Continent generally; (6) this country has not yet assumed a protectorate over the island of Zanzibar.

THE RED SEA SLAVE-TRADE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 7th.*

Mr. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been drawn to the large number of Slaves carried across the Red Sea, which was estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000 a year, for the purpose of supplying the harems of the wealthier classes of Turkey and Arabia with children of both sexes.

Sir J. FERGUSON.—Reports from the officers employed in the Red Sea state that there is a large traffic in Slaves disguised as pilgrims and otherwise. We have no information as to the exact number of children released at Aden last year. There is only one vessel, H.M.S. *Dolphin*, at present employed in the Red Sea, in the neighbourhood of Suakim. Italy acceded in 1885 to the Slave-Trade Treaty between her Majesty and the Sultan, and the two Governments have since been acting in concert for the suppression of the Slave-trade in the Red Sea. When the General Act recently signed at Brussels comes into operation, it is hoped that the regulations which have been adopted by all the Powers will tend to the complete suppression of the Slave-trade.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 18th.*

Mr. S. BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if, in the negotiations now being carried on between this country and Portugal, due precautions would be taken to ensure the prevention of the Slave-trade in all territories placed under Portuguese protection.

Sir J. FERGUSON said that Portugal, as one of the signatories of the Brussels Act, had bound herself to make every effort for the suppression of the Slave-trade in her territories.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked when the negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Portugal with regard to the delimitation of the spheres of influence in Africa were likely to be concluded, and whether the right hon. gentleman could assure the House that the Shiré Highlands, where there were British settlements, would be kept within the British sphere of influence.

Sir J. FERGUSON asked for notice.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE CONVENTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *21st July.*

In answer to Mr. S. SMITH,

Sir J. FERGUSON said,—The reason given by the Netherlands representative for declining to sign the Convention was that the imposition of import duties was contrary to the provisions of the Berlin Act, which they did not consider the Brussels Conference competent to alter. Her Majesty's Government desired that a much higher rate of duty on spirits should be imposed, but were unable to procure its adoption. The proposed duty will be about 1½d. a quart. I believe that negotiations are going on which, it may be hoped, will procure the removal of the objection; but the General Act will remain in suspense until all the Powers, parties to the Act of Berlin, have signed it.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 24th.*

Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the General Act of the Brussels Conference on the Slave-trade would be in the hands of members.

Sir J. FERGUSSON: The translations are being made, and as it has been found impossible to complete them, as far as the voluminous protocols are concerned, before the close of the Session, the Act will be laid on the table separately at an early date.

Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any papers on the Slave-trade will be laid before Parliament prior to the close of the session.

Sir J. FERGUSSON: We do not propose to present any papers respecting the Slave-trade, except the Brussels Act, during the present Session. As the Brussels General Act will entirely alter the conditions of the suppression of the trade, it is proposed to discontinue the presentation of papers annually in the form of the old Slave-trade papers, and instead to lay on the table from time to time collections of papers which may be of special interest.

LABOUR TRAFFIC IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 29.*

Mr. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the attention of the Government had been called to a statement recently made by the Rev. JOHN G. PATON, missionary, regarding Slavery in the South Seas, wherein he stated that the Presbyterian Mission Synod at Kwamera, Tanna, New Hebrides, unanimously resolved that the Kanaka labour traffic had "to a large extent depopulated the New Hebrides and adjoining islands, upset family relations among the natives, and has been, and is, the cause of much sorrow, suffering, and bloodshed among them on the island"; that he had himself seen white men in their boats taking Kanakas to a labour vessel, and by force lifting them on board, and when they tried to leap overboard to swim ashore they were knocked down again and again on deck until they lay stupefied, and were so taken out to sea; and that he had been on board a labour vessel which had all the stout Kanakas that were likely to escape or give any trouble fastened under irons, and that the crew of the vessel had shot an Errumangan chief dead while binding and taking his daughter away by force, they also shot one of his men who attempted to protect her, after which they took her on board the ship, and afterwards they shot dead one of the native Christian teachers; whether he was aware that this labour traffic, which was for a time suspended, had now been resumed with a probability of the recurrence of similar treatment; and whether, under the circumstances, the Government would endeavour to put an entire stop to this labour traffic in the interests of humanity.

Baron H. DE WORMS.—By the courtesy of the hon. member I have been furnished with a copy of a newspaper containing Mr. PATON's statement, but it is not possible to take action upon it unless Her Majesty's Government can be furnished with the names of the vessels, and the colony from which they came (if they were British ships), together with the dates of these occurrences. If these particulars can be supplied the

fullest enquiry shall be made with the view of bringing the perpetrators to justice, if possible. I am not aware that the traffic had been suspended, but by a law of 1885 it is provided that Polynesian labourers shall not be introduced into Queensland after the end of this year. As regards Fiji, which is understood to be the only other colony where this kind of labour is employed, no complaints of ill-treatment have reached the Colonial Office, and I do not see that Her Majesty's Government are called upon to interfere.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 31.*

Sir L. PELLY asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referring to the telegrams from Zanzibar appearing in *The Times* of Saturday, July 26, which state that the Arabs at Zanzibar, under the influence of intriguing advisers, are becoming much alarmed as to the effect of the forthcoming British protectorate on their Slaves, whether there was any intention that the private property of Arabs in domestic Slaves should be confiscated on the Sultanate passing under the protection of this country.

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—Her Majesty's Government have received no confirmation of the reported agitation among the Arabs. There is no intention of confiscating domestic Slaves, but every effort will be made to insure the carrying out of the provisions of the Act of Brussels and the prevention of abuses.

Mr. DILLON.—Are we to understand that when a country is put under the British flag, Slavery is to be retained?

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—There is no idea of putting the dominions of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR under the British flag.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked whether, as under the Anglo-German Agreement Great Britain would shortly assume the protectorate over Zanzibar, the status of Slavery would be recognised in Zanzibar under that protectorate.

Sir J. FERGUSSON replied that we protected more countries than one where Slavery existed. It would be seen that the operations on that coast would result in a great measure in the suppression of Slavery.

Mr. BUCHANAN.—Is the protectorate already assumed under the Agreement?

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—No, Sir.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August 1.*

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when Great Britain was to assume the protectorate over Zanzibar, under the Anglo-German Agreement; and whether he would promise that when that protectorate was assumed Slavery should cease to be legal within the limits of the British Protectorate.

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—No date is fixed for the assumption of the protectorate. As regards the second paragraph, it would be unjust and impolitic to demand the confiscation of domestic Slaves in a Mohammedan country as soon as it is placed under British protection, but it will be our duty to guard by all means in our power against abuses, and provide for the effectual working of the Act of Brussels, which will insure its gradual extinction.

Mr. S. BUXTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps the Government proposed to take, in assuming the protectorate of Zanzibar, to bring gradually to an end the system of domestic Slavery prevailing in the country.

Sir J. FERGUSSON.—The matter is occupying the attentive consideration of the Sultan and the Consul-General.

SLAVERY.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Attorney-General whether Slavery was recognised as a legal *status* in any British protectorate.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Assuming Slavery to be lawful according to the law of the country over which the protectorate is assumed, it would be recognised as a legal *status*. But British subjects would, of course, be prohibited from dealing or trading in, purchasing, selling, or transferring Slaves.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the resolutions of the Brussels Conference, modifying the provisions of the Berlin Act regarding free trade in Africa, had yet come into force, or would come into force at once, in the absence of an agreement of all the Powers parties to the Berlin Act.

Sir J. FERGUSON.—The Act provides that it shall come into force after all the ratifications shall have been deposited at Brussels. This must take place within a year at the latest. It is consequently not at present in force.

THE SLAVE-TRADE PAPERS.

As will be seen above, Sir JAMES FERGUSON informed Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON that the Papers on the Slave-trade which have, for quite three-quarters of a century, been annually presented to Parliament, will be discontinued, in consequence of the new procedure under the General Act of the Brussels Conference.

We protest as strongly as we possibly can against the discontinuance of the Slave-Trade Papers. The Brussels Act cannot come into force for at least a year or two, and even then there is no reason whatever for withholding full information from those who are interested in the abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade.

It is true that the Under-Secretary of State announced that collections of Papers which might be of special interest would, from time to time, be laid upon the table of the House of Commons; but this might mean after the lapse of years, when such Papers would be of very little value. The necessity for the continued publication of the information which has hitherto been given to the British public will be seen when it is remembered that the Bureau, which is to deal with Slave-trade documents under the Brussels Act, is to be established in Belgium and not in London, as it was only reasonable to expect would have been the case.

The Congo and the Nile.

THE exploration of the unknown country lying between the Congo and the Nile has just been successfully carried out by Mr. H. M. STANLEY, and everyone interested in Africa is now studying the painfully interesting and graphic description of that terrible journey, which the great explorer has lately given to the world. In the earliest chapter in his book, Mr. STANLEY states that his attention was first drawn to the necessity of relieving EMIN PASHA by a letter from EMIN, addressed to the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, published in *The Times*, in October, 1886, and confirmed by further letters from EMIN, addressed to Dr. FELKIN.

The attention of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY had been turned to the importance of connecting the Congo with the Nile, by General GORDON, in January, 1884, when he wrote the post-card, of which *fac-simile* is annexed, to Mr. CHAS. H. ALLEN, at the time when he had accepted service under the KING OF THE BELGIANS to proceed to the Congo.

It is 250 miles
from Baker's station
to Stanley's
station on Congo
with navigable

River nearly all

the way ^{from Mombetta to} their station.

C.S.S.

5-1-84.

It is 2000 miles from
Cairo to Baker
Station. Cairo
Egypt

He also wrote as follows to Mr. C. H. ALLEN :—

"In 1886, we will (D.V.) be at Bahr-Gazelle, if BAKER and the others keep the Slave-traders occupied in the Soudan, we will (D.V.) take every province back ; but these are secret prophecies. . . . LEOPOLD II. has now pushed his posts up to 250 miles from the Bahr-Gazelle province, and now that General GORDON is going out as second in command to STANLEY, we may expect that their joint efforts will deal a fatal blow to the Slave-hunters who are now fully occupied in the other parts of the Soudan, and who will be continually so for some time, whatever may be the end of the Soudan revolt."

In July, 1885, an influential meeting, in support of the above scheme of General GORDON's, was convened by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at the Mansion House, London, and a stirring address was delivered by Mr. H. M. STANLEY. Following this up, the BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, and his Eminence CARDINAL MANNING, invited a number of gentlemen to form themselves into a committee, to take the initiative steps for securing the services of some eminent explorer, willing to undertake the arduous task of opening up this new country, provided the necessary funds could be raised. The Committee, which met at the residence of the BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, authorised Mr. ALLEN to ask Mr. JOSEPH THOMSON, whether he would be willing and able to undertake the mission. In reply, that gentleman stated that, had he been free, he would have accepted the mission with enthusiasm, but as he had already accepted exploring work on the Binué river, he must reluctantly leave the work to some other explorer.

The subject, therefore, had to be left in abeyance for about twelve months, when EMIN's letters revived an interest in the question, which, in a few months, resulted in the formation of the EMIN PASHA RELIEF COMMITTEE, and the extraordinary expedition undertaken by Mr. H. M. STANLEY.

SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR.

THE *Daily News*, of July 28th, publishes the following intelligence from a correspondent in Madagascar :—

"Few things are more ridiculous than the enthusiasm which the English Government profess for the abolition of Slavery, while they leave Madagascar, which is the main offender in the matter." Every Friday, we are assured, a couple of hundred Slaves may be seen openly exposed for sale in the public market, within a bow-shot of the French Residency, and in full view of the British Vice-Consulate.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ZAMBESI.

MOZAMBIQUE, July 21.

It is reported that a proclamation will be published shortly, establishing international navigation of the Rivers Zambesi and Shiré.—(*Reuter*).

The Slave-Traders of the Kasai River.

MR. W. J. DAVY, who has lately returned from the Congo, on which river he spent several years, has favoured us with the following description of an incident which occurred during his travels upon the Kasai River, an important southern tributary of the Congo, which river it enters in lat. 3° South, and long. 16 East. Mr. DAVY's experience would point to the fact that Slaves are a principal article of commerce in those regions, and is fully borne out by Mr. LATROBE BATEMAN, in his interesting book, *The First Ascent of the Kasai*, published, in 1889, by GEORGE PHILIP, and reviewed in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for March and April of that year. In his preface the author of that work says: "In the cause of humanity and philanthropy, of the missionary and honest trader, I have endeavoured to expose the covert Slave-trade carried on by the Angolese subjects of Portugal."

Mr. DAVY's report is therefore a confirmation of what we have already heard.

During a voyage on the Kasai River, I happened one evening, after a weary day in following the course of the river through innumerable sand banks and islands, to halt for the night at a canoe landing, where the banks were lined with huge trees overhanging the water for some thirty feet, and completely hiding the river bank from anyone passing up or down stream.

It is usual on these tropical rivers to stop during the night to cut wood as fuel for next day's steaming.

I was surprised to find such a number of canoes, some two hundred, hidden away in amongst the trees, and a well beaten track leading inland through the bush. Not a soul was to be seen, and all seemed still and quiet. Presently a native was seen coming slowly down the path with bow, arrows, and spear, and asked us what we wanted. On being told, and that we were friends, he seemed satisfied and returned; but presently many more came, and began to make friends with our people, and very soon the women came along with food of all kinds. The men soon had more food than they could eat, and plantains, bananas, yams, eggs, fowls, and goats had to be refused. Sugar-cane grows here in abundance, and to a height of from seven to eight feet. The natives are very fond of it, and sit and chew it for hours. They make a kind of drink from the juice of the cane, which they call Masanga; and when fermented is very intoxicating; and they generally manage to get very drunk over it. They have very large plantations of sugar.

It was not long before the daylight disappeared, as in this part of Africa it is dark at 6.30; but on this occasion we had a lovely moon-lit night, and the river looks like a sheet of silver, sparkling and dancing in the moonlight; and all around wears a death-like stillness, broken occasionally by the hippopotamus as he gives a grunt to his neighbour while they are on their way to the feeding ground, where he spends his nights in picking out the young and tender grass. The river is alive with these huge beasts. The night passed off very quietly, and early in the morning I was up, and the natives were about, and ready to sell more food. I questioned them as to the distance of the village, and being told it would take me two hours about, I decided to start; so arming myself with a good stick, and accompanied by a few men with cloth and beads, we started on our journey, and reached a clearing in the bush after a good two

hours walk. We proceeded a little further on, and had the satisfaction of seeing the village close at hand, surrounded by a borne of stakes, about ten feet high, driven into the ground. The houses numbered about three hundred, were triangular in shape, about five feet high, with angular roofs of glass, and entered by one door only, about three by two.

In this village I should say there were about twelve hundred people, a fine race ; and the average height of the men was about five feet nine, of fine physique. I was soon surrounded, and subjected to a general inspection by both old and young. They seemed to think I was something funny, and one old woman made a dive and seized my handkerchief, which I had to let her have for a piece of native cloth. The handkerchief went the round of the village, and they wanted more. Presently the crowd parted, and a big native came forward, and, shaking hands, informed me he was the chief, and invited me to his hut. After passing in between many houses, we reached a hut larger than the rest, and fenced off. Here he placed a rude stool, and bade me be seated, and said he had never seen a white man in his village before, and had much ivory, and asked me to buy some. I asked to see his ivory, and he dispatched his son into the bush to bring it. The natives always hide their treasures in the bush, never keeping it in the village. In a little while the son returned with a fine tusk, and placed it on the ground at my feet ; then, taking the stems of some grass, he broke them into many pieces, then taking ten pieces, he laid them down, and counting out six more lots in tens and fives, he placed them on the ground in order. He then placed his hand on the first ten, and looking in my face with sparkling eyes, he said : " This represents ten Slaves ; the remainder represents cloth, beads, wire, and cowrees, and if the white man satisfies him the ivory is his." I took the stalks of grass representing the Slaves, and told him that the white man did not trade in Slaves, but cloth, beads, &c. He looked at me, and then his people, and said : " You lie ; and we must have Slaves for the ivory " ; and he also said that he would go for one moon's march, and sell his ivory to a white man for Slaves. I tried him with all kinds of merchandize, but he said, " No ! give me Slaves " ; and pointed to some of my men as the ones he would like. I made enquiries here, and found out from the natives that a Portuguese on the right bank of the River Lulua bought ivory for Slaves, and the natives were most definite in describing the white man and where he was to be found. I also found out that a Portuguese trader does live at the place indicated by the natives.

It is quite possible for a trader to buy ivory for Slaves here, and the world be none the wiser !

The sun was well up when we cast off and left our dusky Slave-traders, to stem the waters of the Lulua, tracing our way among the banks and islands before again coming to a halt for another night.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Where all the graduates from Scotland are Medical Missionaries to populous tribes, whose men, women, and children have no means of healing, and have never known strangers save as Arab men-stealers and Portuguese raiders, the influence of the Mission may be imagined in itself, and in opening the door for the Gospel, which is always pressed home on the sufferers. In the one station of the Livlezi valley, in 10½ months of the year 1889, Dr. HENRY treated 5,200 cases, of which 3,231 were surgical, and 1,969 medical.—*Free Church of Scotland Report.*

The Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels.

THE Conference concluded its labours about the end of June, so far as it is at present possible, the General Act having been signed by all the Powers except Turkey and Holland.

In reply to Mr. BUXTON, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON stated that "the Dutch Plenipotentiary assented to the General Act, but not to the declaration attached to it authorising the levy of import duties in the conventional basin of the Congo."

It is understood that twelve months are allowed for the exchange of ratifications, during which time it is hoped that both Holland and Turkey will sign. Should these Powers still withhold their signatures the result is uncertain, and possibly all the labour of the long and arduous sittings of the Conference may be thrown away, which would certainly be a disgrace to civilisation. We hope, however, for better things.

It may be remembered that the objection taken by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to the introduction of questions outside the purely Slave-trade character of the Conference, arose from the fear that trade difficulties might be found insuperable, and though we trust that this will not be the case should Holland see her way to joining the other Powers, we think the difficulty that has arisen shows that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY had ample ground for the action it then took, which was that the Anti-Slavery Acts should be first passed, and that the question of Duties should be afterwards taken up separately.

Our readers are aware that *The Times*, of July 3, printed what purported to be the hundred articles of the General Act, and these have also been published in French in *L'Independance Belge*.

These, we do not, however, reprint here, because, until the official copy is published by the Government, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY reserves its right of criticism.

We are very glad to note that LORD VIVIAN and SIR JOHN KIRK, the British Plenipotentiaries at the Conference, M. GOSSELIN, the courteous and indefatigable Secretary of Legation at Brussels, and BARON LAMBERMONT, the veteran diplomatic President, have already received some recognition of their services to the cause of humanity at the hands of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Brussels Conference.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.

SIR,—Now that the Anglo-German Agreement has received such approval in this country, it seems to be more than ever desirable that the good work recently done at Brussels should no longer be vexatiously imperilled.

The two lines of action are parallel, and lead to the relief of the African races. Holland, however, stands out, and will not sign the Conference deed to which the signature of every other Power is now appended, and she gives her own reason, such as it is; and here a word is called for. At the first blush it seemed that a desire to

resist any interference with the "liquor traffic" accounted for her objection, but a closer scrutiny reveals the fact that Holland waived this point; before the delegates parted she joined the other signatories in an agreement which virtually amounts to the stoppage of the importation of liquor and arms to the Congo State, and so to the greater part of Central Africa. This has not been generally understood, and ought to be recorded.

But the real difficulty lies here. The Dutch merchants have embarked in a large trade upon the Congo, and for practical purposes one firm may be said both to represent the venture on the spot, and also to hold a considerable amount of influence in the Dutch Chambers, where two or three votes just now are no mean considerations, owing to a nearly even balance of parties.

No one in Africa nor in England can be much surprised to find it necessary for the KING OF THE BELGIANS to look ahead, and to compute the outlay that must be made in the Congo State. Since 1885 it has been enormous, and has been met voluntarily from his private purse.

Then it is surely within the bounds of sound finance to try and arrange that the Congo River should be made to bear some of the expense of constructing and starting the expensive machinery that is necessary to check the growing Slave-trade of the province. By signing the deed the King, as head of the State, pledges himself to establish such machinery, and, of course, incurs a heavy extra responsibility. How is this to be met? Certainly no longer by ruinous private outlay to the tune of millions. It is not the first undertaking in Africa that has called for revision, and will not be the last.

The proposal, then, made to the trading circles interested is to forego the privilege of free trade—at all events till the Congo Railway (now making) shall bring in such tolls as the exchequer needs, and to impose a duty of 10 per cent. on all goods (such as calico, beads, brass wire, &c.), according to their value, on arrival.

Holland demurs at this. Her merchants on the spot have made their arrangements on a free-trade basis, such as was agreed upon when the Congo State was founded. So stands the case. It is not likely that the ruler of the State will stand by and see Holland sign the regulation against liquor, but lay down the pen when it comes to assenting to duties which other nations will pay. On Belgium would devolve the expensive task of stopping the Slave-trade, whilst to Holland would accrue the profit of free trade, if not monopoly.

At the moment when Belgium is herself dealing with the question of governing the Congo State in the future, it would be impossible to place within the four corners of a short letter all the changes belonging to the mere question of sovereignty, but the dilemma is not lessened, save only as regards pressure upon his Majesty KING LEOPOLD individually.

It is a deadlock, and it threatens to make waste paper of the most happy evidence of concord amongst sixteen of the world's greatest Powers that this century has witnessed.

One does not pretend to indicate the manner in which this painful obstruction is to be removed, but I venture to ask your leave to correct the prevailing impression I have mentioned, viz., that it consists of a desire upon the part of Holland to stand out for the right of killing the natives with potato rum and saw-dust gin; this was renounced before the Brussels Conference rose.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

HORACE WALLER.

Twywell, Thrapston, July 26th.

The Outlook in Central Africa.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MANAGER OF THE AFRICAN LAKES COMPANY.

AMONG those who have thus added to our commercial knowledge of Africa, and laid the foundations of greater ventures, is Mr. JOHN W. MOIR, manager of the African Lakes Company, who is at present in this country. It is thirteen years since he and his brother—two young Scotchmen eager for fresh fields of enterprise—first set out for Africa. After spending a year at the coast—Dar es Salaam, which is now German, being their headquarters—they went inland to the Lakes, and established the business of the African Lakes Company. In the recent troubles with the Arabs at Karonga the younger brother had his right arm shattered by a bullet, but otherwise they have come safely through all the dangers of African life and climate. In an interview Mr. MOIR freely expressed his views on the situation and outlook:—

THANKFUL FOR AN AGREEMENT—BUT.

"First of all, Mr. MOIR, what is your view of the Anglo-German Agreement?"—"It is an excellent thing," he replied, "that we have come to a distinct understanding with Germany, but it seems to me that, on the whole, the Germans have come better out of the negotiations than we have done. There are various concessions which I regret, but there is this satisfaction, that the Agreement will prevent heart-burnings and troubles without end."

"While we have made concessions, have the Germans given up anything that they had a tangible claim to?"—"Yes, they have given us Witu. The Germans had claims, with something like a basis, to that territory. Years ago they made an agreement with the SULTAN OF WITU, who was simply a rebel against the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR. I found, on passing along the coast, the Germans had agents there."

"But is it not a barren and worthless territory?"—"That may be so, but stationed there the Germans would have been a thorn in the side of Sir W. MACKINNON's Company. Dr. CARL PETERS's claims inland, which would have been another danger to this Company, have also been disallowed."

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

"*Per contra*, the Germans have got a great deal to the west of the Victoria Nyanza?"—"Yes, the Germans have attained a strip of land between Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza, to which I do not think they had any more claim than we had. It would have been advantageous to us to have got that territory, especially as they have the main road to the Congo Free State by Unyanyembe, Ujiji, and Lake Tanganyika. It is of less advantage to them to have that part than it would have been to us, and it ought to have been reserved for this country. That would have given us a connection from the Cape to Cairo."

"LORD SALISBURY, as you will have observed, has pooh-poohed the idea of trade communications north and south."—"Yes, but with the extensive waterways which we have through Tanganyika, Nyassa, and the Zambesi to the coast, it is by no means certain that trade will not flow in that direction. The water route is in the meantime, and will possibly remain, the cheapest and best route to the coast. For that reason, therefore, the territory between the Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika would have been more valuable to us than to the Germans, seeing, as I have said, that they have the main overland route already in their possession via Ujiji and Unyanyembe."

"With respect to the boundary at the Stevenson Road, that is also unsatisfactory, I presume?"—"Sir PERCY ANDERSON has had the boundary pushed north a little to the banks of the Songwe river, and thus retains the natives on the Lufira river who were our allies under British protection in the Arab war. But for every one such native south of the Songwe, there are perhaps five hundred in the territory to the north which has been handed over to the German influence. A couple of hundred square miles more would have included all of these. The Germans have got that territory, and they have not the ghost of a shadow of a claim to it; whereas we (that is, the African Lakes Company) had one station there, the Livingstonia Mission another, and the natives have been under our influence and been our allies for the past ten years. These people will not relish being handed over to the Germans. They will say, 'Why should you hand us over? We know you, but we don't know the Germans.'"

"Do you consider Zanzibar a *quid pro quo* for these concessions?"—"As to that, it seems to me that the cession of Zanzibar and Pemba, although it will give us the advantage of a good naval station, is a shrewd arrangement on the part of the Germans, as it will facilitate the re-establishment of the trade that their shot and shell have knocked to pieces. As soon as these islands are put under British protection trade with the interior will recommence; later the Germans will probably try to cut out Zanzibar, and make Dar es Salaam the chief port on the coast."

THE IDEAL DOG IN THE MANGER.

"What about the neutrality of the Lakes?"—"That must be distinctly laid down; but I think it has already been secured. We must have no restrictions on the water transit, and that principle applies equally to the Zambesi. The Portuguese have behaved shamefully, and it is one of the consolations of the Agreement with Germany that we shall now be able to secure the neutrality of this great river. The internal water route is of no value, if the Portuguese are to be allowed to throttle it at the gate. They have been the ideal dog in the manger. They have taxed the staple goods landed at Quilimane to the extent of about 30 per cent. of their value. They have seized our steamers; shot across our bows; and absolutely refused LORD SALISBURY'S requests that they should allow us to have the necessary guns and ammunition to complete our war at the north end, on the ground that the coast was blockaded for anti-Slave-trade purposes; although we alone, perhaps, of all anti-Slave-trade workers in the world, were actually engaged in protecting the Wa-Nkonde tribes from active Arab Slave-raiders. Now there must be an end put to that, and I anticipate much less obstruction when the two British gunboats, which have been sent out, are on the river, as they will soon be. The Portuguese will very possibly accept the situation, and make the best of it; and we may be enabled, perhaps, to get on better with them than we have been able to do for the last six or seven years. One thing we require is a British mail service calling at the mouth of the Zambesi, and that will no doubt be arranged in due time."

IVORY NOT STAINED WITH BLOOD.

"Now, what are the prospects from the trader's point of view? Many people, as you are no doubt aware, look upon African territory as a white elephant."—"I believe there is great scope for enterprise. As pioneers we have had dreadfully hard times, but I am convinced there is a great future before us. The work will be slow, but it will be encouraging. The African Lakes Company is to be amalgamated with Mr. RHODES'S Company, but the direction of our district is reserved to a committee in

Glasgow, who will practically be the same men who have hitherto had the control. The old shareholders will elect the committee. The amalgamation will give us plenty of capital, and we shall extend our operations. We have four steamers on the lakes and rivers, but the number will be largely increased."

"You will not depend wholly on the ivory trade?"—"No; but that will be for a long time an important branch of our business. At the north end of Nyassa, before this Arab war, we were creating a class of trading Arabs who were doing a perfectly legitimate ivory trade. They collected in retail, and sold to us wholesale. There was no Slave-raiding in connection with it. The people who acted as carriers might be Slaves, but there was no Slave-raiding. Slavery is so rooted in the customs and habits of every one in Central Africa, Slave-owners and Slaves alike, that its extinction will be slow, and the whole public opinion on the matter must be revolutionized. Slave-raiding is an altogether different matter, and even the Arabs admit the distinction."

"What have you done in the way of agriculture?"—"We have planted coffee and cotton, and encouraged others to do the same. We have sent tons of coffee home already, and the quality has been so good that we have got as high a price as 104s. per cwt. Oilseed is one of the staples of the country near the coast, but that is handicapped by the cost of transit. We have, however, sent out an oil press, and hope to be able to send the oil down. We have already made oil for our steamers by means of a hand press, but this is an hydraulic press that we have now sent. We also propose to make soap, which we can send round the interior."

INCREASING THE WANTS OF THE NATIVES.

"What about the labour question?"—"There will always be a good deal of difficulty about labour, but we are hopeful, as the wants of the natives increase, so labour will increase. They are quite willing to work for anything they desire, and their desires are becoming enlarged. Undoubtedly they are amenable to civilisation. They are very peaceful, until aroused by really what ought to arouse them. What they lack, more than anything else, is power of combination, and that is what we supply at comparatively little cost. We have a labour transit. We bring it from where it is abundant to where it is scarce. The native is very easily satisfied, and once he gets all his wants supplied, he does not care to do hard work, but, as I have said, their wants are becoming larger, and their comfort becoming greater."

"Is there any gold in the Lakes district?"—"I am convinced there is gold in the country, but whether in payable quantities or not, I cannot say at present."

"I presume the country is not suited for colonisation?"—"Not for white colonisation. We only want white men to direct."

"Are there promising openings for planters?"—"Yes, I believe so. There is as good an opening in Africa as in Ceylon and India, and the climate is no worse. At Mandala we touch the freezing point every few years. It is marvellously healthy for Central Africa."

"By the way, you are familiar with the alleged Stevenson road?"—"Oh there is no doubt about its existence. It is a very good road for fifty miles, and for the rest of the way, although only a track, it is about equal to many of the roads in the Orange Free State, for instance. We had vehicles on the road, but for some time our communications have only been maintained by foot carriers. However, it is proposed to start ox carts again. A portion of the original sum set apart by Mr. STEVENSON for making the road is still in the bank."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Did Emin Pasha wish to leave his Province?

IN Mr. STANLEY'S *In Darkest Africa* frequent reference is made to a letter addressed by EMIN PASHA to Dr. PETERMANN, in which he says that unless STANLEY arrived shortly he would be lost. Many of the writers in the Press have expressed their wonder that if EMIN were in such straits, he should have been so loth to leave his Province when the opportunity was offered him. Mr. STANLEY himself appears to hint that EMIN could not have been so badly off as his letter to the German geographer seemed to infer. We rather incline to Mr. STANLEY'S view, in support of which we reprint extracts from EMIN'S letters, dated Wadelai, August and September, 1887, which were published in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for March-April, 1888.

It should be remembered that these letters were written at the very time that Mr. STANLEY and his gallant officers and brave Zanzibaris were cutting their painful way through the Aruwimi forest, and are dated only four months before the relief caravan arrived on the shores of Albert Nyanza. Not only does EMIN express no fears for his position, but he persists in his resolution not to desert the Province where his rule had been so successful.

These extracts should be carefully read in the light of the subsequent history.

EMIN PASHA TO MR. CHAS. H. ALLEN.

WADELAI, August 16th, 1887.

DEAR MR. ALLEN,—Your most welcome letter of 19th November, 1886, reached here at the end of June, 1887, and I should have answered it at once, had I not been detained by a month's work on the western shores of Lake Albert. A new station which I pushed towards the south needed inspection, and a little caravan with goods from Uganda had to be brought home. Forgive, therefore, the delay, and accept my thanks for your considerate and cordial words.

Convey, also, please, my and my people's heartiest thanks to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Their ready sympathies with our position, their unselfish advocacy of help to be sent, their generous exertion in our behalf have greatly rejoiced and obliged us, and our warmest thanks will never equal our obligations. As to myself, if ever I wanted an encouragement to pursue my work, the acknowledgment of what, by God's permission, I was allowed to do until now, will spur me to go on and to do my duty cheerfully.

I am sorry to disappoint your kind wish that your letter may find me safely arrived at Zanzibar, and I may as well tell you that I have been greatly amused by the doubts expressed in some papers if I would stay or leave when Mr. STANLEY arrives. I think there can be no doubt that I stay, and I wonder how one could suppose the contrary. I need not dwell on the reasons for my decision; would you desert your own work just at the dawn of better times?

Since my last letter to you I have been able to resume the regular turn of affairs, relaxed somewhat by the events you know. I have inspected our stations, and erected two new ones. I have put order everywhere, and our native chiefs have been consulted. The crops for this year are luckily abundant, the cotton plantations yield very fairly, and altogether things look now more brightly than before. By Mr. MACKAY'S kind help I have procured a considerable lot of sheeting and prints from

Uganda ; if not sufficient to cover our wishes, they were enough for giving to everyone some little gift. But as our self-made "damoor," or cotton stuff, is more appropriate for wear and tear, we reserve these for holy days. The value of what they receive I make my men pay from their wages.

I cannot speak too highly of the untiring exertions, and valuable assistance afforded me by Mr. MACKAY, the Church Missionary Society's Missionary in Uganda. At great personal inconvenience, he has not only provided for the despatch of our posts from and to Zanzibar, and done his utmost to facilitate our transactions in Uganda, but he has actually deprived himself of many valuable things to assist myself, and give me comfort. He has done splendid work in Uganda, but lately his labours have been somewhat interfered with by the Arabs trying to have him turned out of Uganda. His position, therefore, has become dangerous, but I hope he may be able to hold his own. In the interest of the Uganda Mission, I am very glad that Mr. STANLEY chose the Congo road for his expedition. He will there encounter numberless difficulties, arising mostly out of the soil to go across, yet he will, without doubt, succeed in vanquishing them ; whilst, coming by Uganda, he would never have obtained permission to come here, except by sheer force, besides imperilling the life and work of the Missionaries.

Once provided with the necessaries, I deem it not at all difficult to open a direct road to the sea coast by way of the Lango and Masai countries. A chain of stations in suitable places and distances is more than sufficient for holding the road open, and the country itself is so rich in camels and donkeys, and so eminently fit for breeding them, that means of transport will never want. The only obstacle to conquer is the fierceness of the Lango people. I think, nevertheless, that by cautious and energetic proceedings they may become more manageable. I should like, respecting this, to hear the opinion of Mr. THOMSON, whose book I have not yet been able to procure.

At all events, you see, I have a good lot of work before me, and if, with God's help, I succeed in carrying out only a part of it, I shall feel more than rewarded for whatever I have had to undergo. Privations do not terrify me—twelve years' stay in Central Africa are a good steel.

The death of GORDON has been, as you truly say, a great blow to civilisation in Africa. Certainly he would have done better to make his way here, where friends awaited him. Through prisoners, we had heard of his arrival in the Soudan, but we never could make out what he was doing, and the news of the fall of Khartoum, and of GORDON's death there, on the 21st of January, given me by the MAHDI's Commander, KEREMALLAH, seemed too incredible for acceptance. GORDON has his rest : he died, as he wished, the death of a soldier—now it is our duty to carry on his work, and upon myself, his last surviving officer in the Soudan, devolves the honour to develop his intentions. Be sure that, by God's will, I shall succeed.

The KING OF UGANDA is again at war with KABREGA, who would not listen to my warnings, misled as he was by an Arab trader.

The whole western part of Unyoro has been laid waste. KABREGA had to escape, and is now somewhere near Kisuga, on the road to Mrooli. The Waganda established themselves in Mayangesi, and seem unwilling to quit the district again. All communications are closed. I do, therefore, not know when I may be able to forward this letter, but I trust it will reach you safely some day or another. Do not forget your promise to write to me sometimes, and believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

DR. EMIN PASHA.

To the Secretary of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

EMIN PASHA TO DR. FELKIN.

WADELAI, August & September, 1887.

(Extracts.)

I do not need to tell you how very deeply I appreciate the exertions you have made to create interest in my people and in our position, nor how grateful I feel to you for making such an appeal for help to be sent us. . . . I must, however, beg you to fulfil for me one duty—namely, to express in my name to the Council of the Scottish Geographical Society my feelings of the deepest gratitude for the warm and hearty manner in which they took up my cause, notwithstanding that I was a perfect stranger to them. The expression of the sympathy of such men for me, as the last pioneer of civilisation and progress, as a worker for the emancipation and welfare of the negroes, can only have one effect—namely, that of urging me more strongly than ever to hold on to my post, and of encouraging me to proceed in the course I have so long pursued. Will you assure the gentlemen from me that, as long as God spares my life, I will remain at my post, and will strive to uphold the traditions I received from GORDON.

I indicated in my last letter to you that I intended to remain here, and that, even if Mr. STANLEY is able to supply me with ammunition and goods, I should under no circumstances think of deserting my post. In this firm decision I am confirmed—first, by my wish to remain in the province until all the positions I have been obliged to evacuate have been reoccupied, and till my people have a safe route by which it will be possible for them to communicate with the outside world, and to obtain the necessities of life; and, secondly, by the sympathy and appreciation which my work has apparently met with. This, I hold, makes it my duty to go on working as long as ever it is possible. In addition to these weighty reasons, I certainly feel that I have not yet brought to a satisfactory conclusion my private scientific work, and if I should ever see Europe again—which I do not expect to—I should be very ashamed indeed to have only patchwork to present to the public. It seems to me, too, that by remaining where I am I should be performing a far better service to science and to her representatives than by any tour in Europe. This fact, I confess, adds considerable weight to my other reasons for expressing my determination to remain here. And, lastly, should I not be acting in direct contradiction to the whole of my long years of work here, if now, when at last the long-hoped-for help and sympathy from Europe arrives, I should give up my work, give the lie to my often-expressed ideals, and become untrue to the firm and conscientious opinions which I have formed?

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Having come to this decision, and by doing so laid the foundations for my future action, it remains for me to explain to you my ideas concerning the future of these countries. It is impossible to think in earnest of giving up the ground we still possess; there can really be no question about it. It was only on account of the pressure of circumstances that I was compelled to give up for a time the outlying districts, such as Monbuttu, Rohl, and Lattuka. It was a sacrifice that I made most unwillingly, and only on account of the absolute necessity of the case. As soon as I am in a position to do so, I shall most decidedly reoccupy the western districts in order to prevent their falling into the hands of anyone else. The easterly districts, such as Lattuka and Farashel, can be occupied at any moment. The stations which we at present occupy are Rejaf, Bedden, Kiri, Muggi, Labore, Khor Aju, Dufilé, Fatiko, Wadelai; and in addition to these, I have reoccupied Wandí, in Makraka, and Fadibek.

I have also the two stations of Small and Great Mahagi, on the Albert Lake. Lado I have given up, partly because the district has been left by the negroes, and partly because it was so difficult to supply the garrison with food. Three days ago I sent off a small exploring party from here towards the south-west ; they have orders to try and find Mr. STANLEY, and also to seek for a suitable place for erecting a new station in the A-Lendu district.

We shall never be in a position to thank Mr. MACKAY sufficiently for all he has accomplished ; he it is who has aided us, notwithstanding that he has had personally to suffer for it, and he has been both a true friend and adviser to me. When I have been extremely cast down, his letters have aided and upheld me, and given me fresh courage to new work. He has divided what he had with me, and has robbed himself to overload me with presents. May GOD, who protects us all, richly reward him ; it is perfectly out of my power to thank him sufficiently. I have been fortunate indeed in receiving letters from you, Consul HOLMWOOD, Sir JOHN KIRK (to whom I am greatly indebted), Professor FLOWER, Dr. HARTLAUB, Miss GORDON, Dr. JUNKER, Mr. ALLEN (of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY).

It is comical to read some of the speculations in some of the papers I have received as to whether I shall stay at my post or return with STANLEY, as if there could be a shadow of doubt as to which I should do ! Is it not indeed curious that whereas men in Britain are generous enough to subscribe thousands of pounds to send us help and assistance, I have not so much as received a single letter from Germany, with the exception of Dr. HARTLAUB'S ? . . . The goods which I have been recently able to buy have been enough to supply my soldiers (1,266 men, exclusive of officers) with a suit of clothes each ; the officers and clerks have received in addition a few coloured pocket handkerchiefs and a little blue *kanaki* for their wives and children. This they have indeed deserved on account of their faithful service, although I must say that several of the officers have caused me considerable difficulties ; but I think that this has been due to the example set by their Egyptian comrades, who have systematically tried to render my position difficult, constantly attempting to get up revolts in my absence, although swearing to the greatest devotion when I visited their stations. I have been compelled to exercise immense patience, and up to the present it has been successful. Just now I have nothing to complain of, for peace has succeeded on discontent, and I am strong enough to compel the malcontents to obey my orders. Some time ago, however, it was far otherwise ; I had a great deal of trouble, and in Redjaf especially several officers behaved very badly ; indeed, I was obliged to go there myself last May, and after parading the soldiers, I arrested the discontented officers and imprisoned them. It was the only thing to do, and as I was sure that the soldiers would remain true to me, I thought it best to act energetically. Now everything is quiet. It is a curious fact how soon the negroes can be impressed by decided action, and how it is possible by personal influence to do almost anything with them. . . . I have been very pleased to see with what care Mr. RAVENSTEIN has introduced my work upon his splendid map. . . .

OBJECTS TO IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

As England and Germany have at last arrived at a decision as to their various spheres of interest in East Africa, it is certainly time to think of how it is best to develop our countries, and I consider that the first and most important resolution which must be come to, both for preserving peace and for the future welfare of Central

Africa and the advance of its people, is an absolute veto on the introduction of guns, powder, and other munitions of war. What immense harm the Arabs have done and are doing with their constant importation of these articles. You know well enough yourself, from your experience in Uganda, that day by day razzias are made and Slaves caught. It is just the same in Unyoro, where shortly before the outbreak between Uganda and Unyoro a very large razzia was again made into the districts of Mboga, and A-Lendu. KABREGA is said to have shown the Waganda Ambassador, MABUZI, no less than 1,700 guns; and granting that half this number are not fit for use, the remainder are more than enough to create tremendous mischief on the one hand, and on the other to cause the kings to become egotistical, and to incite them to commit excesses; Bishop HANNINGTON's murder by MWANGA illustrates what I mean. If, however, the introduction of guns, and especially of powder, were made impossible, all these evils would be done away, and the kings would soon be brought to their senses, and turn to legitimate trade. I recommend this matter to your earnest consideration, and I hope that before very long it will be possible to forbid the importation of these articles. MWANGA has forbidden the export of arms and ammunition to Unyoro; the Arabs, however, find a way to smuggle them into the country, and of course they can make a far higher profit on them than they can by carrying on a legitimate trade in stuffs.

GOING THROUGH AFRICA UNARMED.

THE examples of DAVID LIVINGSTONE and ROBERT MOFFAT prove the practicability of carrying out the principles of peace among the heathen, and another interesting illustration of this is given in the missionary travels of FREDERICK STANLEY ARNOT, an account of which is given in a recent number of *The Christian*. The following extract is worthy of notice:—

“The object I had in going to Africa, viz., to establish a station in a healthy part of the interior, was accomplished after seven years. Although I travelled without a white or even a black companion, and with no body guard or show of arms, I never received any ill-treatment. Guns were carried by some of the party for hunting purposes, but I was generally careful to keep them out of sight during the day, a fact which the natives were not slow to notice. Repeatedly they expressed their joy and satisfaction at the way I had treated them by coming amongst them with ‘open hands.’ Difficulties, of course, arose from time to time by the way. My porters sometimes got me into trouble, and mistakes were often made by myself; but every difficult case that arose I referred to their own native tribunals, demanding justice from them; and without a single exception I received nothing but just and fair treatment. Let me also add that from the Portuguese at Benguela I invariably experienced gentlemanly consideration. Though tariffs are heavy at their port, I yet found traders always moderate in their charges.

“As the result of seven years' experience, I would say that you can go anywhere in Africa if you only go in peace and love. I pray that God may thrust forth many more labourers into poor, dark Africa.”

The Imperial British East Africa Company.

THE first general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial British East Africa Company was held on the 25th July, at the City Terminus Hotel, Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON presiding.

The Chairman observed that so much had been stated in the report as to what they had been doing for the last eighteen months that he could not give them very much additional information. Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE was present, having only just arrived from Zanzibar, where he had been for the last seven or eight months; and that gentleman would give them a full report of what he had been doing. He need hardly state that what Mr. MACKENZIE had done had had the entire approval of the board, and he had done the Company right good service in a very judicious and proper way. He had managed, in a remarkable way, to conciliate the native chiefs and the general run of the people. Mr. MACKENZIE began the year before in dealing with the natives by treating them kindly, and by doing his best to ameliorate their condition; and he had lately, on his second visit, continued his former good work. He had been very successful in completing the agreement they had entered into with the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR; and though the amount of 56,000 dols. a year, which they had bound themselves to pay to the Sultan during the fifty years of the concession, was larger than the revenue they had derived from the same territory in the past year, it was to his (the speaker's) mind a very reasonable amount to pay. It represented the total Customs receipts during the year of trial, but he was glad to say that these receipts were increasing very fast, and they had no reason to doubt that this would continue in the near future. They had not been working in the past eighteen months for profit. It had been a sowing time, and he hoped that by-and-by they might begin to reap the fruit. Their aim had been to make a good start at the coast, and so to organise themselves as to enable them to go forward steadily, though not very rapidly, to the interior. One of their officers, Captain LUGARD, had been doing excellent service between the coast and the great lake Victoria Nyanza. He had established six stations on the route, and one of them—Machakos, 260 miles from Mombasa—he had sufficiently fortified to resist the attacks of any of the marauding tribes in the neighbourhood, and to afford protection to the poor natives, who had hitherto been in terror of their lives from these raids. He had great hopes that this station would form an important centre for the protection of the natives and the diffusion of civilisation. It was situate at a point about 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea, and, therefore, ought to be habitable by Europeans. He did not know what the nature of the country between this station and the lake might be. They had had one caravan which had gone over the distance, and he found that they had had to go over a pass rising to 9,000 feet high. There were healthy parts for Europeans to live in, but they must employ native labour for the development of the country. The most important measure they had before them now was how to get railway communication established between the coast and the great lake, and also how they were to put steamers on the lake. He might say that they were very hopeful that within the next year they would be able to put on the lake one, two, or three useful little steamers, of forty, fifty, or sixty tons, for the purpose of trading, and also for maintaining the police of the lake. The recent Anglo-German Agreement had put them in a very favourable position, compared with that which they had occupied in the previous eighteen months of the career of the Company. During that period they were often subjected to anxieties, worry, and unpleasantness, in consequence of

the action of irresponsible German agents, who took every opportunity of creating difficulties, and of planting themselves here and there, often within the assigned territories of the Company, and often in territories which, for the moment, had been left open to the first comer. These difficulties, he was glad to say, would now disappear, and they would feel themselves free to go on with active operations. (Cheers.) He thought that the Company was greatly indebted to her Majesty's Government for the way in which they had been able to come to a complete understanding as to East Africa with the German Government. So disappointed had they been during the last twelve or eighteen months, at scarcely receiving any words of encouragement from the Government, that for a short time he had really felt as if they had a hopeless task left to themselves, not to face a German company, as they supposed when they commenced operations, and with which they had no fear of holding their own, but to face the German Government, which it was impossible for them to do. Such a state of things had been created in the territory that they were in constant fear lest there should be a native outburst against them, owing to the conduct of German agents in the southern part of East Africa. However, by the tact and judgment of Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, they had steered clear of all these difficulties; and during the whole period they had not lost one life in hostile fray with the natives. (Cheers.) He wished the same could be said respecting the occupation of the German sphere, but those present knew what had occurred there. So far as their own company was concerned, he hoped they would be able to go on with their work with the same results, and in the same spirit of friendliness between themselves and the natives. He did not believe it would be possible to develop the country unless the natives were friendly to their entering. He believed their present *employés* did not exceed fifty, but they must now increase that number rapidly, in view of the very important additional territory throughout which they could now exercise influence. The future had immense possibilities. Of course, they would have difficulties to face, and they would require to have patience in facing them, and not be discouraged at little incidents, or even if they could not make profits for some little time to come. He felt that most of the shareholders, though looking for a dividend, had joined the company with a higher view. That was the feeling of the directors, and he knew it was the feeling of a great many of their important shareholders. If they could not give a more substantial dividend the shareholders must be contented for a little while to take out their dividends in philanthropy. The question of the Slave-trade was one which would now occupy their attention very much. (Cheers.) To his mind the best civiliser they could aim at was a railway, and he felt that they would have a good claim on the friendly consideration of her Majesty's Government if they asked them to do something towards getting the railway carried on without much delay towards Victoria Nyanza. Probably all the shareholders would assist in this effort as far as they could. In assisting the Company in the matter of this railway the Government would be helping this country and in developing trade in those parts. At present it cost about £60 or £70 a ton to carry goods from the coast up to the great lake, and scarcely any trade was possible under these conditions. Nearer the coast trade was possible, and there were many fertile districts from which they hoped that a large trade would come when they could give sufficient protection to the natives. If the natives once got a taste of fair wages for their work, the Company would have no difficulty in getting as many as they wanted, and they would require a great many when the construction of the railway was begun. They had already made a good start in obtaining such

services by treating with kindness those who were under their rule. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The MARQUIS OF LORNE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

[We reprint below an abstract of the report of the Company, for the information of our readers.]

Mr. GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, at the request of the chairman, then addressed the meeting. He thought they owed a great debt of gratitude to the present Ministry for the position in which the Company found themselves. By reference to a map suspended in the room, he proceeded to point out the British and the German boundaries of the territory and the area which had been undefined prior to the Anglo-German Agreement. It was now, he said, open to the Company to extend up to the River Juba, to the Nile basin, and right up to Khartoum, and as far as they could go. They hoped to extend the roads throughout from Unyoro to Wadelai. He then referred to the concessions granted by the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR to the Company during his (the speaker's) second visit to the country; and afterwards stated that they had come to an arrangement with the Italian Government whereby the Company had handed over to them the ports belonging to the Sultanate of Zanzibar lying to the northward of the Juba. The Company felt that there was quite enough scope for them to deal with this territory from Wanga right up to Abyssinia and along the Blue Nile into the Soudan. It was most important to get rid of the Germans at Witu. This now became a British protectorate, and they had there the Port of Lamu, which was second only to Mombasa, on the East Coast. He felt sure, when the history of East Africa came to be written in future, and people realised the importance of what the Company was now doing and the interests, political and commercial, which they would secure to this country for ever, that no name would stand out more prominently in connection with these operations than that of their worthy president, Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON. (Cheers.) The people of this country did not realise, or wished to minimise, the importance of what had been done regarding the protectorate over Zanzibar itself. Notwithstanding what some persons said, the interests which the Company had in East Africa were infinitesimal as compared with those of our fellow British-Indian subjects, to protect whom was the duty of this country. These subjects occupied the whole of the coast line; all the trade had been in their hands for centuries, and the capital invested there was enormous as compared with what this Company had or could hope to have for some time to come. Sir JOHN KIRK could bear him out in this statement. These men had done a great deal to civilise Africa. Had the protectorate of Zanzibar not passed to this country, he thought there was very little doubt that it would have passed to Germany, and there was no doubt that that was what Germany had been aiming at.

The President had said that they must take their dividends for a year or two out in philanthropy—and he himself did not think it would be much longer. He thought that, looked at from the philanthropic side, they had had a very substantial dividend; for in the short space of time the Company had been there they had assured the redemption and absolute freedom of 4,000 Slaves (cheers), over whose labour the Company had no control whatever. Careful inquiry had shown him that, with all the efforts and expense of our Government, the average number of Slaves released by them did not exceed 150 a year. In connection with what the Company had done in this matter, he thought they might fairly claim some pecuniary assistance from the Government in the construction of the railway. The German Government had subsidised a line of steamers to carry the mails nominally to their ports in East Africa,

where they had no trade, and they were paying £45,000 a year to the shipping company. With great difficulty a subsidy was obtained from the British Government last year for running the mails to Zanzibar, for which he believed the amount paid was £16,000, with a very large trade, which was entirely in British hands, to maintain. What the Germans were trying to do was to wrest that trade from our hands, and what we had to do was to hold it by every legitimate means. The total expenditure of the Company had so far been only £183,000, all of which, he desired to remind them, was invested in reproductive works, from which he hoped they would get a suitable return in the near future. They were all on the same footing, the valuable concessions obtained by Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON having been given to the Company, only the actual expenses incurred having been paid for the concessions. He regarded the expansion of the customs' revenue as most hopeful. In the first year it amounted to 56,000 dols., in the second year there was an increase of 25 per cent., and last mail's advices, received since the report was printed, advised the receipt for the first five months only to be equal to an average of 96,000 dols. The territory was a rich pastoral and agricultural district. Juba was in their hands; so was Mombasa, which he believed to be the great port along that coast, and they had done a great deal to attract trade to it. He saw no reason why the coals which went to Zanzibar—last year the quantity was over 30,000 tons—should not go to Mombasa. He had no doubt that they would draw there a large part of the valuable clove trade from Pemba. No liquor was at present imported into their ports, and they had no intention of allowing such importation. (Cheers.) The natives, however, manufactured "toddy" from cocoanuts; and he thought they would be justified in taxing these trees. In conclusion he congratulated the shareholders on being associated with the founders in what could not fail to be a great national enterprise, in the future prosperity of which he personally had entire confidence. His friends had proved that confidence by investing largely in the shares of the Company. The seeds were now merely being sown, but in due time they might reasonably expect to gather in a rich harvest if they but ploughed judiciously and watered liberally with their capital. It was for those present to do what lay in their power to aid the efforts of the directors to get the capital of the Company increased and the basis of its operations widened, so as to command a share of the material support of Government; which they had a right to claim for it. (Cheers.)

Sir JOHN KIRK endorsed the statement of Mr. MACKENZIE relative to the British-Indian population settled on the East African coast. There were there about 7,000 British-Indians, all accustomed to business habits, suited to the climate, and working with a large capital. It was of great importance to the Company to have such a population on the spot. Where Europeans could not go these men could. The Company would now be able to regulate in a legal way the importation of arms, and they could absolutely prohibit the introduction of spirit into any country where it had not penetrated.

The meeting was also addressed by Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.; Mr. W. H. BISHOP; Sir J. COLOMB, Sir JOHN PULESTON, M.P.; Sir LEWIS PELLY, and other speakers.

REPORT OF THE COMPANY.

The report of the court of directors to the shareholders of this Company, to be submitted at the first meeting of the Company, held under the provisions of the deed of settlement, furnishes full details as to the progress made in the operations of the Company since the issue of the previous report on August 14, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR-IN-CHIEF.

The directors state that the nomination which they had desired of an officer of tried ability and experience in the employment of the Indian Government to the post of Administrator-in-Chief having fallen through, Mr. G. S. MACKENZIE again temporarily undertook the duties. His negotiations with His Highness the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR and others for the transfer of territory to the Company, have been attended with eminent success. The directors desire to record their sense of the services which this gentleman has rendered to the Company at some personal inconvenience, and without any remuneration whatever. Meantime, the services of another member of the court, Major-General Sir F. DE WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., having become available, he has been appointed Administrator-General.

SETTLED CONDITION OF TERRITORY.

It is with much satisfaction that the directors are able to report that, notwithstanding continued disturbances in the adjoining German sphere, the same peace and tranquillity which at the outset distinguished the operations of the Company have continued uninterrupted up to the present time. No disturbance whatever has arisen within the limits of the British sphere, nor has any collision taken place with the native chiefs or tribes, calculated to endanger the relations of mutual goodwill and friendship, which the directors have impressed upon their local *employés* the primary duty of cultivating. The confidence so inspired has had the most beneficial influence upon the minds of the people, and has resulted in a considerable influx of Indians and of natives from the interior, into the settled and occupied districts. A proof of this is afforded in the rapid growth of the town of Mombasa, the headquarters of British administration, where, as elsewhere on the coast, trade has been so successfully fostered that the first year's working of the custom-houses showed an advance of 50 per cent. on preceding returns, and every sign is afforded of the continuous expansion of revenue. The stipulated annual payment to the Sultan being based upon the collections of the first year of the Company's agency, a settlement was effected on this basis as late only as December 21, 1889, when it was agreed that the payment to be received by His Highness should take the form of a fixed rent limited to 56,000 dollars per annum, in respect of all the Company's ports situated between Wanga and Kipini inclusive. This fixed rent is, however, exclusive of the 50 per cent. of any net surplus revenue derived from the customs after deduction of said fixed rent, and the entire charges of the administration, as provided by the concession. Control of the customs revenue has thus been definitely vested in the hands of the Company, and it is satisfactory to find that there is a further estimated increase of 25 per cent. for the current year.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

All difficulties with the German companies are now over, and the directors congratulate the shareholders of the Company upon the conclusion of the agreement between the British and German Governments, which will preclude the recurrence of similar friction in the future. A map accompanies the report, showing the field of action assured to the Company. The directors cordially appreciate the effort of her Majesty's Government to secure to them henceforward the advantage of undisputed and peaceful possession of their territory.

ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

The directors state briefly the circumstances, so far as they are concerned, which have led to the establishment of an Italian sphere of influence outside the limits

assigned to Great Britain by the Anglo-German Agreement. The Company succeeded in getting the concession of certain possessions north of Kipini confirmed, which had previously been promised to Sir W. MACKINNON in writing by the late SULTAN SAYYID BURGHASH. These possessions comprised the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, Kwyhu, and others, also the ports of Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Magadisho, Warsheik, and Mruti. As the British Company had no desire to extend its obligations beyond the Juba river, while, on the other hand, the Royal Italian Government had already opened negotiations for the transfer to itself of the remainder of the ports north of this river, this Company, with the knowledge and consent of his Highness the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, proceeded at once to execute an agreement with the Italian Government for the transfer desired, whereby, subject to the reservation of the joint occupation of the harbour of Kismayu, this Company should be relieved entirely of all responsibility and liability in connection with the said ports of Brava, Merka, Magadisho, Warsheik, and Mruti, the Italian Government, at the same time, undertaking to confine its operations strictly within the limits defined on the map accompanying the report. As the net outcome of the Anglo-German settlement, and of this agreement with the Italian Government, the limits within which the British Company is now free to operate are estimated to embrace an area of over 750,000 square miles, with an unbroken sea face of about 400 square miles, extending from the Umbe river, on the south, to the Juba river, on the north.

SLAVERY.

The arrangement regarding the redemption of Slaves made by Mr. MACKENZIE (referred to in the report of June 1, 1889, to the founders) has proved most beneficial. The missionary societies thereby enjoy in an increased measure the confidence and friendship of the influential Arabs and other natives, who fully appreciate and recognise the justice of the arrangement, so much so that on his return visit Mr. MACKENZIE was enabled to enter into an additional arrangement with the Slave masters, whereby they consented to allow all Slaves who had run away up to the time of the negotiations to redeem themselves for the moderate sum of 15 dollars, or £2 10s. per head. This arrangement will probably give freedom to about 3,000 additional souls, should they come forward and claim the privilege secured for them. In referring to this matter, your directors desire it to be distinctly and clearly understood that in no single instance is the labour of the Slave or the Slave himself either directly or indirectly bound to this Company. The arrangement secures to the individual redeemed all the rights and privileges of free labour. He may, if he please, come under the protection of the Company, and so liberate himself entirely from the rule of Arab law. The Company, within the short period of its existence, has assured the liberation of over 4,000 Slaves, while not more than an average of 150 are annually released by the costly efforts of Government cruisers. A portion of the funds available for this purpose at disposal of the Government your directors would fain hope might legitimately be appropriated in aid of the Company's resources to realise the means which have been authoritatively pronounced to be the most effective for counteracting the Slave-trade in the interior of Africa.

The Company has continued to receive the loyal support and assistance from all the local chiefs and governors within their territory. The native troops, taken over from the Sultan, have worked cordially with the Company's officers. These forces have been augmented by the enlistment of 200 Soudanese soldiers, and 200 Indian military police, under the command of experienced military officers. Such a body is

now requisite to insure respect for the Company's authority within the limits of its jurisdiction. Several of the sons of local chiefs have expressed their willingness to enrol themselves as officers in the Company's service, and to assist in recruiting local levies, to be drilled and disciplined by European officers.

CARAVANS.

A well-equipped caravan despatched towards Victoria Nyanza under Mr. JACKSON, for the purpose of exploring the country and of forming friendly treaty relations with the various chiefs and tribes on its route, was last heard of on 11th inst. He was then reported to have left Ukala on May 26, for Uganda, in response to an invitation from MWANGA, King of Uganda, who had sent him an offer in writing to place himself and his kingdom under the protection of the Company. Other caravans have been sent out to various places, under Captain LUGARD and others.

TREATIES.

In May, 1889, Mr. H. M. STANLEY, on his way to the coast, came into communication with the chiefs of many of the States through which he passed, and obtained from them the cession of their sovereign rights respectively, in consideration of the protection he afforded them against the attacks of the KING OF UNYORO. All these rights Mr. STANLEY has patriotically transferred to the Company, and your directors deem this a fitting opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable services rendered to them on all occasions by the illustrious explorer. The States and territories thus brought into affinity with the Company are Mpororo, Ankori, Kitagwend, Unyampakado, Ukonju, Undussuma, Usongora, the Semliki Valley, and the territory between the Albert Nyanza and the Ituri river. From the above statement it will be seen that the Company has now secured treaties with native chiefs northwards as far as the Juba, and westward as far as the Congo State.

ROADS, STATIONS, &C.

Mr. ANSTRUTHER, following up Captain LUGARD's work along the Sabaki river from Malindi, is cutting a road through the forest and jungle of sufficient width to allow the passage of pack animals, thereby facilitating the traffic and greatly reducing the cost of the carriage of goods to and from the interior. While so employed, Mr. ANSTRUTHER found in the forest land India-rubber in considerable quantities, of which specimens sent by him to England have been most favourably reported upon. Steps have been taken to systematise the collection of this rubber, which cannot fail to form an important industry in the immediate future. The establishment of a fortified station at Machakos, 260 miles from Mombasa, in the district of Ukambani, is already making itself favourably felt. Before Mr. MACKENZIE's departure from Mombasa, the Chief of that district had sent down a caravan of fifty of his people to take up loads for the Company from Mombasa to the station at Machakos. This experiment, it is believed, will result in tribesmen generally undertaking the work of portage, hitherto performed by costly Zanzibar labour.

BAGGAGE ANIMALS.

On the other hand, the experiment already made by the Company of superseding the employment of porters by the use of baggage animals has given so much promise of success, that a further importation of mules and donkeys has been determined on.

RAILWAY, SHIPPING, PORT WORKS, &C.

Extensive works have been completed within the past year. On the 16th of January last the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable was laid connecting the town of Mombasa with Zanzibar, and so bringing the territories into telegraphic communication with the outside world. The Company is constructing a land line along the coast to connect Mombasa with the several ports, and when this is completed, a branch will be carried along the main line of road, *vid* Machakos to the Victoria Nyanza. Material for thirty miles of light portable railway has already been landed at Mombasa, and the laying of the same is only delayed by the monsoon, which has interfered with the completion of the necessary surveys. The Company has purchased a new steamer, the *Juba*, a sea-going vessel of 429 tons, 90 horse-power, to maintain regular communication for trade purposes between the several ports of the Company's territory. She arrived at Mombasa on the 8th of February last, and has since regularly and efficiently performed the service for which she was intended. Smaller vessels of various kinds have been purchased, and a pier and convenient wharf, with steam winches and cranes thereon, have been constructed at Mombasa. A tram line has been laid across the island connecting Mombasa with the projected works at the Western Harbour (Kilindini), where Admiral FREMANTLE lately anchored with the flagship *Boadicea* and eleven ships of her Majesty's East India Squadron. As the result of this practical test, Sir E. FREMANTLE has, it is understood, reported to the Admiralty that he considers Mombasa, from its capacity as a naval harbour, the salubrity of its climate, and other advantages, to be a port in every way adapted to be the headquarters of her Majesty's cruisers in these waters. It is the intention of the directors accordingly to proceed at once with such works as will ensure this harbour offering every reasonable facility as a commercial and naval coaling station. Native traders have settled in considerable numbers at Mombasa and the other British ports, while the banking facilities placed within their reach by the Company have already had the effect of greatly increasing trade, and of attracting ivory and other caravans from the interior.

BANK, COINAGE, AND POST OFFICES.

The Company contemplate at an early date the formation of a local bank with the right to issue bank notes. The copper and silver coinage introduced by the Company has been well received, and is now extensively in circulation throughout the whole of the Company's settlements extending well into the interior. From this source a considerable revenue will be realised. Under arrangement with the British and Indian departments, by which the Company has come into the Postal Union, post-offices and money order offices have been established at Lamu, Malindi, and Mombasa, and the Company is now introducing its own postage stamps.

DIRECTORATE, &C.

The directors regret the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. J. F. HUTTON. Mr. HUTTON's place has been filled by the election of Mr. W. P. ALEXANDER, whose valuable services as honorary secretary for a period of eight months, added to his great commercial experience, have specially qualified him to fill the vacant seat at the Board. Another vacancy having been created on the Board by the appointment of Sir FRANCIS DE WINTON to the office of Administrator-General, the directors have the pleasure to announce that the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LORNE has been elected to the vacant seat. Mr. F. D'A. VINCENT has been appointed permanent secretary of the Company. The Company's staff has been considerably augmented, and now consists

of fifty European officers. With the exception of Mr. CRAUFURD, whose health has latterly somewhat failed, owing to the effect of residence for several years in tropical countries, the general health of the staff is perfectly satisfactory. Mr. CRAUFURD, who is now at home recruiting, is a valued assistant, and the directors hope that he may ere long be able to resume his duties in Africa.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH, ADMIRAL FREMANTLE, &C.

The directors desire to express their indebtedness to, and their appreciation of, the unvaried kindness and cordial assistance at all times extended to the officers of the Company by Colonel EUAN-SMITH, her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, as also to Admiral Sir E. FREMANTLE and the officers of her Majesty's Navy for their valuable efforts to further the interests of the Company, and for their sympathy with its objects, which have been most helpful in the conduct of the Company's business.

RAILWAY TO VICTORIA NYANZA.

The construction of a railway to Lake Victoria, and the placing of steamers on that great inland sea, is, in the opinion of the directors, of urgent importance, inasmuch as it will not only most speedily develop the trade of the countries lying between the coast-line and the lakes, but will tap the great centre of Uganda and the populous districts surrounding the shores of Victoria Nyanza. It is intended at an early date to submit a scheme for the carrying out of this great work, and the concerted action of the Governments at the recent Conference at Brussels for the suppression of Slavery and the Slave-trade, and the restriction of the trade in arms and alcoholic liquors suggests a reasonable hope of material support being afforded by the State towards the prosecution of such works as the construction of railways.

ACCOUNTS, &C.

The directors observe that they have confined themselves in this report to the mere statement of facts, from which those interested may be able to judge for themselves of probable results in the future. It may not be out of place, however, to remind the shareholders that the resources of the Company's territory hitherto have rested in a dormant and undeveloped condition; that the fertile although uncultivated lands, not only along the coast-line, but extending far into the interior, as they become allotted and settled, cannot fail to greatly augment the revenues of the Company; and, further, that as the government of the Company becomes established and the peoples under their rule find themselves secured against the raids of stronger marauding tribes, and enriched by their contact with Western civilisation, regular trade will be developed throughout the country, and many new sources of prosperity will be opened up, both to the native inhabitants and the Company.

The balance-sheet, dated April 30, 1890, shows that the capital of the Company is nominally £2,000,000 in £20 shares. Of these 24,882 have been allotted, and £6 has been paid up on them, producing a sum of £149,292. Calls to the amount of £10,542 have been paid up in advance, and bills payable and sundry creditors raise the liabilities to £183,186. On the other side of the account the cash in hand and at the Company's bankers amounts to £28,486 in London, and to £3,891 in Africa, including £2,663 of the Company's own silver and copper coinage. The Company's estates, plant of all kinds, and advances to traders are set down at £132,452, the London office expenditure has been £4,978, and the expenses of the charter and formation of the Company £5,575.

The Imperial British East Africa Company and Runaway Slaves.

The Times, of July 4th, published the following statement as to the action of the Imperial British East Africa Company, with respect to the different classes of Slaves:—

1. The runaways harboured at the Missions Society's stations:—

(a.) Composed of two classes, Slaves owned by coast Arabs belonging to any African tribe. These were redeemed by payment down to their masters of twenty-five dollars. These Slaves are registered, and on receipt of payment the masters signed the register acknowledging the redemption, and the Slaves thereupon received a "freedom certificate." They were at the time the arrangement was made living at and under the protection of the several mission stations; their residence was not disturbed, nor were they invited even to enter the service of the Imperial British East Africa Company. As free people, they were and are at liberty to remain or move about and live where they please. They claim and earn daily wages like other people. The Company in no way, either directly or indirectly, controls or interferes with them. In no case did these Slaves ever contribute a penny piece towards their redemption by reduction or stoppage of wages, or in any other way whatever. Their freedom was an absolutely free gift made to them.

(b) Slaves belonging to the Giriama Wadrana and other tribes:—

These belonged to masters living in the interior not Arabs, who could not be communicated with. Sir JOHN KIRK, when Consul-General, having sanctioned the mission societies harbouring this class of Slave, Mr. MACKENZIE left them to be dealt with by Colonel EVAN SMITH, should the question of their liberation at any time arise. Mr. MACKENZIE, merely as a matter of check and the more effectually to stop the mission societies from continuing the practice of harbouring any further runaways, gave to these people a certificate termed a "permit of residence" only. No payment whatever was made on their behalf, but nevertheless they are recognised to be on precisely the same footing in all respects as class (a). They have now been freed without payment of any kind either by the Company or by themselves. Their masters cannot raise an objection to the retrospective action of the proclamation, for its object is to protect their own tribes, and if not at once made operative would prove detrimental to the general interests of the individual tribes specified.

2. The Fuladoyo runaways:—

These are Slaves similar to class (a) before-mentioned, who had formed a powerful settlement in the interior by themselves, in no way connected with the European mission societies. Their freedom, however, depended on their remaining a united and compact body, strong enough to repel the attempts of their masters to recapture them. Of necessity these people were unable to move far from their strongholds, and were absolutely debarred from coming to the coast towns to take service with the Company, or to engage themselves as porters in caravans despatched into the interior from Mombasa. Nor could they even in times of drought, when their crops failed, participate in earning daily wages on the relief works put in hand at Mombasa. As in the case of the runaways harboured at the mission station, these Fuladoyo people are registered. According to the terms of the agreement, any Slave entered on the register is at liberty at once to come to the coast, and on undertaking to pay his master within a reasonable time \$15, say £2 6s., for the purchase of his freedom, he receives all the benefits and protection of a free man. On payment of the \$15 being completed, his master signs the register, and the Slave receives his "certificate of

freedom." The Company in no way seeks to entice him into taking service with them. Preference is given to the employment of these people on the same scale of pay as free labour, merely to afford them the opportunities of constant employment, and so the sooner, if they prove themselves thrifty, to save sufficient to pay for their redemption. The rate of hire for the ordinary Zanzibar porters is \$5 per month, with a daily allowance of food. They usually obtain from two to three months' advance before setting out on their journey. If a Fuladoyo runaway presented himself for service as a porter, which is the most lucrative and popular work amongst them, the Company would, at the end of his first three months' service, treat his wages as an advance, pay the sum of \$15 to the registered master, and at once present the individual with his "freedom certificate." He would be at liberty to return at any time and cultivate his fields at Fuladoyo, or go and work where and how he pleased, and be accorded all the rights and privileges of a free man.

3. The liberation under late proclamation of all Slaves belonging to tribes at the back of the British coast line, and extending for a distance of about 300 miles into the interior:—

In public meeting Mr. MACKENZIE had a document drawn up and signed by the Lowali on behalf of the elders and people constituting these tribes, who have treaties with, and so brought themselves under the protection of, the Company, free people, who cannot, according to the "Shiriah" (the law of the Koran), be held in servitude. It has long been the practice for passing trading caravans to capture these people, and sell them as Slaves on coming to the coast; their country, too, is dependent on the rainfall for raising of their crops; they are thus subject to frequent famines, and at such times it is customary for parents to sell their children to obtain food for themselves. The proclamation prevents this being done, and anyone purchasing such a Slave would on discovery have him confiscated without receiving indemnification. No inquiry as to how the owner became possessed of him is necessary. The fact of his being a member of any one of the tribes specified entitles him to freedom.

The proclamation purposely does not state whether the action is to be retrospective, but by judicious action, when the first case for settlement presents itself, Mr. MACKENZIE anticipates no difficulty in having such a construction put upon it, and it would certainly have retrospective effect in case of those harboured at the mission, as already pointed out, thus removing a difficulty which it might have been inconvenient to settle without resort to compensation.

These measures procure the liberation of from 5,000 to 6,000 Slaves, and absolutely prohibit Slave holding over an area of 50,000 square miles. It seems evident, therefore, that in time Slavery must cease to exist in British East Africa.

Mr. MACKENZIE has reason to hope that when Mr. JACKSON returns it will be found that he has done good work in Uganda. It should be remembered that Mr. JACKSON was sent out to obtain news of Mr. STANLEY and to look after Dr. PETERS, and that this greatly hampered his operations on behalf of the Company. Of course, the Company, as soon as the arrangement becomes final, will lose no time in taking effective possession of all the territories within their claim. Now that they have been freed from all irritating opposition, there need be no hesitation in future enterprise.

The British East Africa Company have made over to Italy their rights over the coast to the north of the Jub river. Possibly Italy would be glad to have Zeila as a gateway to Southern Abyssinia, but it is not likely that the Government will make any cession on this important part of the coast. As to further extension of Italy's claims on the Red Sea coast, it is difficult to see how she could obtain more here than she already possesses.

Slavery in the South Seas.

SOME four or five months ago there appeared in the columns of the *British Weekly* two painfully interesting articles from the pen of that devoted missionary to the New Hebrides, the Rev. J. G. PATON. In those articles Mr. PATON reviewed the evidence given before a Royal Commission some years ago, and earnestly pleaded the cause of the unfortunate natives in the far-off islands of the Western Pacific. It was deemed advisable at the time of the appearance of the articles to await further information, tending to prove that the atrocious treatment still continued. This information Mr. PATON now furnishes in a letter to the *British Weekly*, which is too long to insert in full, but from which we make copious extracts for the information of our readers, and at the same time express a strong hope that some practical measures may be adopted by the British Government to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as those here narrated. At the same time it must be understood that Mr. PATON is entirely responsible for the information given. His statement about this contract labour system being "worse than Slavery" does not at all agree with our own experience in 1867 to 1872, during which period we visited many sugar plantations in Queensland and saw hundreds of Kanakas at work and in their homes. In every case these men were found to be happy and contented, fat and thriving, and the houses built for them were clean, airy, and comfortable. We personally knew many planters and squatters who were most exemplary in providing means for sending the "boys" home on expiry of their three years' term, and in not a few instances we have met "boys"—and women too—who voluntarily returned for a second or third period—some of the latter becoming domestic servants. That the mode of obtaining recruits has been grossly abused by unprincipled speculators is certain, but Queenslanders must have sadly degenerated, since our residence there, if they can be classed as worse than Slave-owners!—[Ed. *Anti-Slavery Reporter*.] (See under *Parliamentary*, page 153).

WITNESSES ON THE FIELD.

I shall here give a copy of the resolution regarding this traffic, unanimously passed by the thirteen Presbyterian ministers who composed our last Mission Synod, and who, residing as missionaries on the islands, know well its character and doings there :—

"Mission Church, Kwamera, Tanua, New Hebrides, July 6, 1889.

"Which day the Mission Synod met, and was duly constituted. *Inter alia*, it was agreed :—

"Whereas the Kanaka Labour Traffic has, to a large extent, depopulated the New Hebrides and adjoining islands, upset family relations among the natives, and has been, and is, the cause of much sorrow, suffering, and bloodshed among them on the islands, and in Queensland and the other colonies, owing to their altered circumstances in life, food, long hours, and incessant labour on the sugar plantations, &c. ;

which led the humane Government of Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITHS in Queensland to resolve that the recruiting should cease in A.D. 1890; and, whereas, in the report of the recent 'Sugar Commission' of Queensland it is said, 'We declare it our opinion that if all coloured labour be withdrawn from the plantations, the extinction of the sugar industry must speedily follow, and we, therefore, recommend that the introduction of Polynesian labour be permitted to continue at all events for some years longer than the period now limited, for the purpose of developing tropical agriculture and fruit growing in the northern districts': as this traffic has been an unmitigated evil to the islanders, the New Hebrides Mission Synod respectfully and urgently implores the Queensland Government to let this traffic terminate as resolved by the late Government, and on no consideration to continue a traffic so steeped in deception, immorality, bloodshed, and suffering, and on which Heaven's blessing cannot rest."

"Mr. Paton was appointed to forward a copy of this Minute to Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITHS, with an accompanying letter.

"Extracted from the records of the New Hebrides Mission Synod by me, W. WATT, New Hebrides Mission Synod clerk." Of course I forwarded the resolution with a letter as requested by Synod.

FRESH HORRORS.

When we were at that meeting of Synod on Tanua, in July last, on the Sabbath Day, a Queensland labour vessel called, and, as usual, sent two boats on shore; there, before many of us missionaries, the Government agent of the vessel, an old man, came up to the Mission House, and voluntarily assured the resident missionary there that they were not going to take away any Kanakas as recruits that day, after which his boats left, empty of natives, and disappeared. Thus thrown off their guard the natives entered the church for a religious service; and when it was over, great excitement and grief were caused when it was discovered that the same agent and boats had got a number of lads away while we were in the church. The boats had come in near some rocks which hid them from view, and by some inducement got hold of the lads. All engaged in this traffic are so accustomed to deceive and falsify, that we doubt if one man in its vitiating work speaks the truth.

I have just had a letter from an elder of my church on Aniwa, expressing great grief at a Queensland vessel having called and, by some means, got away four young men and a young widow, leaving her two little children unprotected and unprovided for. They plead with me if possible to get them all sent back to the island; but after falling into the hands of those in this traffic, there is no rescuing of any from their sham engagements, except by death, or the termination of their three years' work by the few who live to complete it. And, if able for further work, every inducement possible is used to retain them for work in Queensland. As to those who do return to the islands, though the returning vessel is under a heavy penalty by the Queensland law if they fail to land them on their own island among their own people, yet they are often landed on islands near their own, or on their own among savages, or enemies of their own people, whereby many of them have been murdered, and the little property they brought with them divided among their murderers. A short time ago, when in Queensland, I saw a steamer sent by the Government to return and land a number of Kanakas on their own islands and among their own people, and I was told that she was under a heavy penalty if all were not so landed.

Yet, on my return to the islands, I found that the steamer had landed a large number of them on Aniwa, from sixteen to twenty miles away from their own land and people on Tanua; and there they had to remain a burden on my poor Aniwas, till they could all be taken to their homes by the mission vessel. Of course, in this case, as in all the vessels examined by the Royal Commission at first, on returning to Queensland, the ship's company solemnly declared that they had fulfilled strictly every requirement of the law.

WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

I have always held that this traffic is worse than real Slavery. The Slave is the property of his master, who, from self-interest, will generally treat him kindly, so as to get all the years' labour he can out of him; but if the Kanaka is wrought to death on the sugar plantations, within the so-called three years' engagement, the employer has only to make his fellow-islanders bury him like a dog, and get others to occupy his place. Some years ago France had given up this traffic because of its atrocity, but a recent telegram informs us that they have resolved to resume collecting labour on the New Hebrides for their own use and work. No doubt as our British colonies have continued it so long, they now also wish to get all the profit possible from such excellent cheap labour.

Thus, with our New Hebrides now left as a hunting-ground for the labour collectors (= Slavers), English, French, German, and American, alas for the remaining poor islanders! Depopulation and misery will follow more and more rapidly to enrich the sugar-planters, the collectors, and the shipowners, but the Divine blessing cannot rest on such a traffic, nor has it rested on the blood-stained fortunes made by it, and so steeped in vice and human suffering both on the islands and in our colonies. It is a disgrace to humanity, and especially to Britain, which has done so much to suppress Slavery.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS.

I have seen white men in their boats taking Kanakas to a labour-vessel, and by force lifting them on board, and when they tried to leap overboard to swim on shore, they were knocked down again and again on deck till they lay stupefied, and were so taken out to sea. I have been on board a Queensland labour-vessel which had there all the stout Kanakas being taken away, and likely to escape or give any trouble, all fastened under irons; and that vessel shortly before that, by the men in her boats, had shot an Errumaugan chief dead, while binding and taking his daughter away by force; they also shot one of his men who attempted to protect her, after which they handed her over to the agent to take to the ship; and the same boat returned on shore that day, and shot dead one of our Christian native teachers because they could not drag him into their boat and take him away. When such vessels are in port, or near the shore, I have often seen the white men in them keeping guard over the natives being taken away, with muskets and revolvers ready to shoot any who would attempt to escape; and yet all so taken away are got into Queensland or Fiji as free-labourers, voluntarily seeking work on the sugar plantations. We have reported all the above cases, and many, many more to our colonial British authorities; and our letters have been published in the colonies, with many from others also regarding the

shocking deeds of this traffic, which nevertheless continues. The planters and Sugar Commission, pleading for its continuance, are evidently ready in self-interest to cloak all its crimes. . . .

MURDERERS REPRIEVED.

Self-interest, and the money made by this traffic, has caused such sympathy with the collectors that very many in our colony are ready to forgive any evil, even the most dreadful murders, as in the case of the *Hopeful*. A short time ago the largest petition ever got up in Queensland, with 28,000 signatures, was presented to the Governor in Council there, to get all the kidnappers and murderers of the *Hopeful* pardoned and set free from the punishment they were undergoing. At the last Parliamentary election in Queensland a popular test question put to each candidate was if they would vote for the release of the prisoners of the *Hopeful*. The Governor has granted all a free pardon, and they were set at liberty on February 20, 1890. And so great was the enthusiasm of their sympathisers that they proposed to get up a grand banquet for them on their release; but better judgment prevented this. As the *Melbourne Argus* advised, "Let the pardoned men seek obscurity and be thankful." . . . Every possible effort is now being made in Queensland to have this traffic continued.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVE-LABOUR ON THE CONGO.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has received the following letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of the Memorial forwarded to Baron LAMBERMONT, President of the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels, respecting the employment of Slave labour on the Congo:—

"FOREIGN OFFICE, June 25.

"SIR,—I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the President of the Brussels Conference in regard to the employment of Slave labour hired at Zanzibar in the Congo State, and requesting that instructions may be given to the British Plenipotentiaries at the Conference to obtain from that assembly some expression of opinion respecting this practice. In reply, I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to state that a copy of your letter and its enclosure will be sent to her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, but that the chapters of the General Act of the Conference in which this question would be comprised are already concluded. The matter has not, however, been lost sight of by her Majesty's Government, and it is occupying the close attention of Colonel EUAN SMITH, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.—I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"T. H. SANDERSON.

"The Secretary British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society."

Increase of the East African Slave-Trade.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Naval and Military Record* writes a long letter, under date Zanzibar, 21st June, from which we extract the following paragraphs. We regret to see that the Slave-trade is still on the increase, but trust that under the new arrangements with respect to Zanzibar, the maritime traffic, as well as the institution of Slavery, will be speedily brought to an end.

ZANZIBAR, 21st June.

On the 18th ultimo the *Redbreast* left Zanzibar for Mombosa, carrying the Administrator of the Imperial East African Company and his retinue to that place, where the *Conquest* has been for some time building a rifle range for the use of the fleet. During the passage back from Mombosa the *Redbreast* visited and collected the mails from the *Kingfisher*; that ship is at present patrolling about Pemba, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, and quite recently captured a large 70-ton dhow, with many evidences of her calling, but with only a few Slaves on board. Amongst the *Redbreast's* cargo on returning was an Arab sheik and his two sons, proceeding to Zanzibar to explain the alleged presence on their estate of about 100 Slaves, a charge brought against them by two fugitives who escaped about a month since.

Owing to the great abuse of the French flag by masters of Slave-vessels, quite recently, the regulations have been amended, and no French dhow is to carry even domestic Slaves, without special permit from consular authority. The *Kingfisher* captured a large dhow about ten days since, and no other captures are reported.

The Slave-trade, according to information from accredited sources, is still on the increase, the close time as marked by the blockade having had the effect of accumulation in the interior, and the dhows used are larger and faster than those in use a year or two since.

ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

The United States Consul at Zanzibar, in a recent report, states that the culture of cloves is the principal industry in Zanzibar and Pemba, the latter producing three-fourths of the total harvest, while Zanzibar produces the best quality cloves. The culture was introduced into the islands in 1830, and to-day they are the principal sources of the world's supply. The clove of commerce is the bud of the clove-tree. It takes five or six years from the time of seeding for a tree to bear the buds. At two years of age the trees are 3ft. high. They are planted 30ft. apart at that time, and left with only ordinary care until they are ready to produce the buds. The latter do not ripen all at once, but at intervals during six months. They are then spread in the sun until they become brown, when they are warehoused, ready for market. A plantation ten years old produces an average of 20 lbs. of cloves to a tree. Trees twenty years old frequently produce 100 lbs. each. The crop for the present year, which is the largest on record, will amount to 13,000,000 lbs., averaging a local value of 5d. a pound. A duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied by the Sultan. The only other parts of the tree which are utilised are the stems, which are gathered and are sold for about a fifth of the price of cloves, and with about the same percentage of strength. These go to make what is known as ground cloves. The plantations have hitherto been worked with Slave labour, but the stoppage of the supply of Slaves from the mainland involves increased expense for harvesting, as well as the risk of loss from failure to harvest quickly when the buds appear.

The Slave-Trade in Rangoon.

The Rangoon Gazette, of July 4, publishes the following :—The Slave-trade seems to have revived again in Rangoon. Acting upon information received by the police, Mr. HARTNETT went to a house in Poozoundoung yesterday morning and found fourteen coolies, and a Madrassi woman confined in one of the rooms. Upon the officer questioning them, it was ascertained that they had arrived by the Madras mail steamer *Katoria* the previous evening, with forty-six others who had been taken to different houses in the town, and placed in confinement. The two men who brought them over were arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken before the Superintendent of Police. The preliminary investigation proved that the trade has been carried on very extensively, and that the coolies, emaciated and in some instances suffering from loathsome diseases, were hawked about the town by the dealers until purchasers were secured. The principals at Madras had paid their passages, and had instructed their Rangoon agents to meet the steamer and receive sixty coolies in two gangs. No sooner had the *Katoria* been berthed alongside the wharf than the two men now in custody boarded her, and claimed the coolies, taking them to various houses as above stated. They were to be sold at Rs. 25 each. Two of them had been bargained for at that price before the police came on the scene, but a third was so ill that Rs. 10 could only be obtained for him.

Immediately on the discovery of the wretched beings, Mr. OLIVE supplied them with food, and those who were suffering from disease were sent to the General Hospital for treatment.

THE CONGO STATE.

BRUSSELS, July 21.

It results from the Parliamentary report of M. NOTHOMB on the bill proposing the Convention between Belgium and the Congo State that the debts of the State, which are not considerable, will be paid out of the first 5,000,000f. which Belgium will have to pay after the adoption of the Convention. The expenditure of the State amounted last year to 3,400,000f., but will increase if the State is to execute the measures which the Brussels Conference prescribed for the repression of the Slave-trade. The King will devote part of his personal resources to the State till 1900. The exports amounted last year to 8,572,519f. The value of the imports in the course of the present year is estimated at 13,000,000f. The maritime movement at Banana and Boma was, in 1889, 416,506 tons. At the end of last year 430 whites, of whom 160 were Belgians, resided in the State.

The construction of the Congo Railway is, as the *Mouvement Géographique* states, advancing rapidly.

The King, in reply to an address of the Chamber, said it was always his intention to bequeath the Congo State to Belgium. Ten years more would be necessary to consolidate the work and make its advantages understood. He was confident that Belgium would be his inheritor, and would not diminish the extent and importance of the new provinces. His intentions would be expressed in a codicil completing his testament.—(*The Times*, July 21.)

INDIAN WOMEN SOLD AS SLAVES.

FOUR Jats have been sentenced at Lahore to terms of imprisonment of from seven to eleven years for decoying women. Their object was to sell them as Slaves in Scinde. Recent inquiries show that 500 Punjaub women have been sold as Slaves into the service of Scinde Zemindars.

The Slave-Trade in Lower Laos (Siam).

IN the year 1887, M. FILIPPINI, Governor of Cochin China, directed M. J. TAUPIN to proceed on a political and commercial mission of exploration and research, into the country of Laos. M. TAUPIN's interesting report is now published in the current *Bulletin* of the Commercial Geographical Society of Paris, and from it we extract the following paragraphs with respect to the Slave-trade. These extracts show that the trade in Slaves is by no means confined to Africa ; but that even in Asia there are countries which are still desolated by its ravages.

M. TAUPIN writes :—

The Slave-trade has been a scourge to Laos : a decree of the Siamese Court has recently suppressed this odious traffic, but I can affirm that it still exists. There are tribes, still savage, which engage in it, and made a business of going to carry off Slaves for the purpose of selling them. Their unfortunate victims are, for the most part, Laotiens, and sometimes Annamites ; within the last dozen years, Annamites have been seized in our territory ! (French). The price of a male Slave varies from two to three hundred francs, a young girl is worth a quarter more ; a married couple from eight to nine hundred francs. The masters of the Slaves are obliged to hide their human cattle when they receive strangers—Europeans. A young boy, originally from the country of the Braoûs, related to me how he had been reduced into Slavery. His village had been surrounded by a hundred Cambodgians, and the inhabitants killed or led away into captivity ; he wept whilst speaking of his country and his tribe, and bitterly regretted the loss of his liberty ; his master treated him harshly. There is also another species of Slavery for debt, which is called domestic.

Obituary.

GENERAL FREMONT.

By the death of General FREMONT, at the age of seventy-seven, America loses a son who served her well, and who narrowly escaped exaltation to the President's chair. The story of his life is worthy of the pen of a FENIMORE COOPER or a MAYNE REID. He was the STANLEY of the New World. He explored the country at a time when parts of it were almost as dark as Central Africa itself, and he braved dangers second only to those which STANLEY passed through. The now familiar Rockies, and the Sierra Nevadas, the vast prairies, gold-famed California, and whole States were, in the early days of his plucky pioneering, not more known than Uganda or the Mountains of the Moon themselves are known to-day. He made the first tracks on many a stretch of country, and earned for himself the name of "Pathfinder." As far back as 1842 he discovered the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and in 1846 he was elected first Governor of California. When, a few years later, he appeared as a politician, his career received a sharp check. He was neither a successful statesman nor a great soldier. He was, however, essentially an able man. He opposed Slavery long before it became a critical national question, and in 1856 the Anti-Slavery party in the United States fixed upon him as their candidate for the first Southern Presidency. Since 1882, when he retired from the territorial governorship of Arizona, he has led a retired life. He missed many opportunities, and history will recall his name chiefly as that of one of the world's great explorers.—*Home News*.

REVIEW.

In Darkest Africa.*

By MR. H. M. STANLEY.

A REVIEW of the two bulky volumes containing Mr. STANLEY's description of the "Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of EMIN, Governor of Equatoria," would require far more space than can be allotted to the subject in our pages. There is a peculiar fascination in the perusal of travels in a perfectly unexplored country, and Mr. STANLEY's style of writing is so powerful and graphic that one almost seems to realise the extraordinary dangers, and well-nigh insuperable difficulties, of travelling through the dense forests that lie between the Congo and the Nile.

Mr. STANLEY's volumes may be described as most interesting and absorbing reading, but fearfully depressing. That all his white officers, excepting the ill-fated Major BARTHELOT—murdered by a ruffian—should have emerged alive from the various starvation camps of the Congo forest is a marvel to anyone who reads the description of the sufferings so heroically endured, and speaks volumes for the pluck and courage of all the Englishmen and the faithfulness of the Zanzibari, and other native followers. In one respect whites and blacks were alike—an unwavering faith in the resources of the extraordinary man by whom they were led, and a prompt obedience to all his commands.

The sad death of Mr. J. S. JAMESON, the young naturalist, who volunteered for the service, and subscribed £1,000 for the privilege of membership, is not included in the above sketch, inasmuch as he never was able to enter the forest, having died on the Congo of fever. His fidelity to the unfortunate rear-guard, and its young leader, fully deserves a passing notice.

In another page we have recalled the fact that the country explored by Mr. STANLEY is the very district through which General GORDON intended to travel, when he accepted service under the KING OF THE BELGIANS, as, with his usual foresight, he perceived the importance of connecting the trade routes of the Congo and the Nile. Mr. STANLEY's marvellous discoveries belong more to the department of geographical science than to the work of an Anti-Slavery Society, for, as a matter of fact, the words *Slavery* and *Anti-Slavery* do not once appear in the copious index attached to the two large volumes now under review. That Slave-raiders were met with by the expedition in the Congo Forest, under such ruffians as UGARROWWA and

* London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO. 1890.

KILONGA-LONGA is abundantly evident, and the curious fact is shown that but for the unwilling assistance rendered by these men, the expedition would probably have perished of hunger. The former of these leaders was, in his early days, a tent-boy in the expedition of Captains SPEKE and GRANT, and Mr. STANLEY was naturally surprised to find that Arab Slave-hunters had been able to penetrate into these deadly forests, which appear to be absolutely unfit for the support of human life. The few scattered tribes who inhabit this forest are of a very peculiar and mostly savage and cannibalistic nature. The pigmies, or dwarfs, are specially interesting, and, in spite of their small stature, are formidable enemies, because of the virulent poison with which they cover the barbed points of their arrow-heads and spears. These natives have attained to a certain amount of civilisation, being skilful workers in iron, a fact abundantly demonstrated by the weapons shown at the Stanley Exhibition in Regent Street.

Into the vexed question of the misfortunes which befell the unhappy rear-guard we cannot here enter, nor would it be opportune at the present moment, as we understand that further publications, throwing light upon this subject, will appear before the end of the present year. Our own opinion is that the fatality which seemed to cling, like a horrible night-mare, to Major BARTHELOT's division, arose from the unfortunate step originally taken with regard to TIPPU TIB.

This man, whose existence as a Slave-raider was first made known to us by Dr. LIVINGSTONE, has long been recognised as the prince of man-stealers and ivory merchants. When his appointment to service under the Emin Relief Committee was first announced, we ventured to submit to Mr. STANLEY a respectful protest against employment of this arch-Slave-dealer; but that gentleman assured us that so long as he was with TIPPU TIB there would be no Slave raids. This, of course, was true, but what happened after Mr. STANLEY had plunged into the Aruwimi forest, leaving TIPPU TIB in full command at Stanley Falls, is abundantly shown in the interesting history of the Emin Expedition. We believe that from the first TIPPU TIB was determined to go his own way, in which he was successful so far as he himself was concerned, and thus the rear guard was delayed, so far as we are able to understand the question at the present moment. That the great explorer is of the same opinion we should infer from the following quotation at the end of his second volume, and we sincerely trust that the damages claimed from TIPPU TIB may be obtained.

Mr. STANLEY, on his arrival at Zanzibar, received a visit from TIPPU TIB's agent, which he thus describes:—

"Among my visitors at Zanzibar was a Mohammedan East Indian named JAFFAR TARYA, who is a wealthy Bombay merchant, and acts as agent for many Arab and Zanzibari caravan owners in Africa. Among others he acts as agent for HAMED BIN MOHAMMED, alias TIPPU TIB. He informed me that he held the sum of £10,600 in gold, which was paid to him for and in behalf of TIPPU TIB, by the Government of the Congo Free State, for ivory purchased by Lieut. BECKER from TIPPU TIB in its name.

JAFFAR TARYA had thus unwittingly put the means in my hands to enable me to bring TIPPU TIB, some day, before the Consular Court at Zanzibar to be judged for alleged offences committed against British subjects—the gentlemen of the Emin Relief Committee—and to refund certain expenses which had been incurred by the declarations he had made before Acting Consul-General HOLMWOOD, that he would assist the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition with carriers. Thus, in consideration of his signed agreement that he would furnish the Expedition with 600 carriers, he had been granted free passage and board for himself and ninety-six of his followers, from Zanzibar to Banana Point, River Congo=£1,940; and from Banana Point to Stanley Falls=£1,940. At Yambuya he had received forty-seven bales of cloth, about fifty cases of gunpowder, as many cases of fixed ammunition, Remington rifles, elephant guns, revolvers, and £128 worth of stores for his sub-chief, MUINI SUMAI, on the promise that he would supply carriers to escort Major BARTELOT until the Major would either meet me or EMIN PASHA, which he did not do further than for about ninety miles, and therefore caused us a delay of nearly a year, and a further expense of nearly twelve months' pay, extra, to about 250 Zanzibaris. The bill of claims that we could legitimately present amounted in the aggregate to £10,000. Whereupon I pleaded for an injunction that such moneys should not depart from the hands of the British subject, JAFFAR TARYA, until an English court of justice should decide whether the Emin Relief Committee was not entitled in equity to have these expenses and moneys refunded. After hearing the evidence, the Consular Judge granted the injunction. There is not a doubt, then, that if strict justice be dealt to this arch offender, the Emin Relief Committee may find itself in possession of funds sufficient to pay each Zanzibari survivor a bonus of 300 rupees, and each of our officers the sum of £1,000 cash, a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The question may be asked, where did TIPPU TIB procure the large quantity of ivory sold by him to Lieut. BECKER, for account of the Congo Free State, and was he occupied in pursuit of this object when he ought to have been carrying out the terms of his agreement, to assist the Relief Expedition, with a force of 600 carriers?

It is unnecessary now further to discuss the points in favour of the Congo route to Albert Nyanza. The alternative routes were given in an illustration map in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, for December, 1886, and our view was certainly not in favour of the Congo. We think it is now abundantly shown that none of the East Coast routes would have been likely to possess more disadvantages than the one selected, and probably there would have been less difficulty and disaster.

As the Congo was chosen we cannot see why boats were not sent out to be used on the Aruwimi waters. The one that was taken was an inestimable treasure, and others might have been just as easily transported. On more than one occasion Mr. STANLEY plaintively enquires why he was not allowed to bring whale-boats? and we fully sympathise with him; for when his men were literally starving two or three boat loads of provisions would have kept many alive who perished from absolute want. Let us trust that nevermore may either the brave leader nor his gallant officers and men be exposed to the horrors of "starvation camps."

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